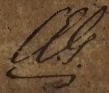


The
Flabínogion
Part iii

Containing

Geraint the Son of Erbin.



LONDON:

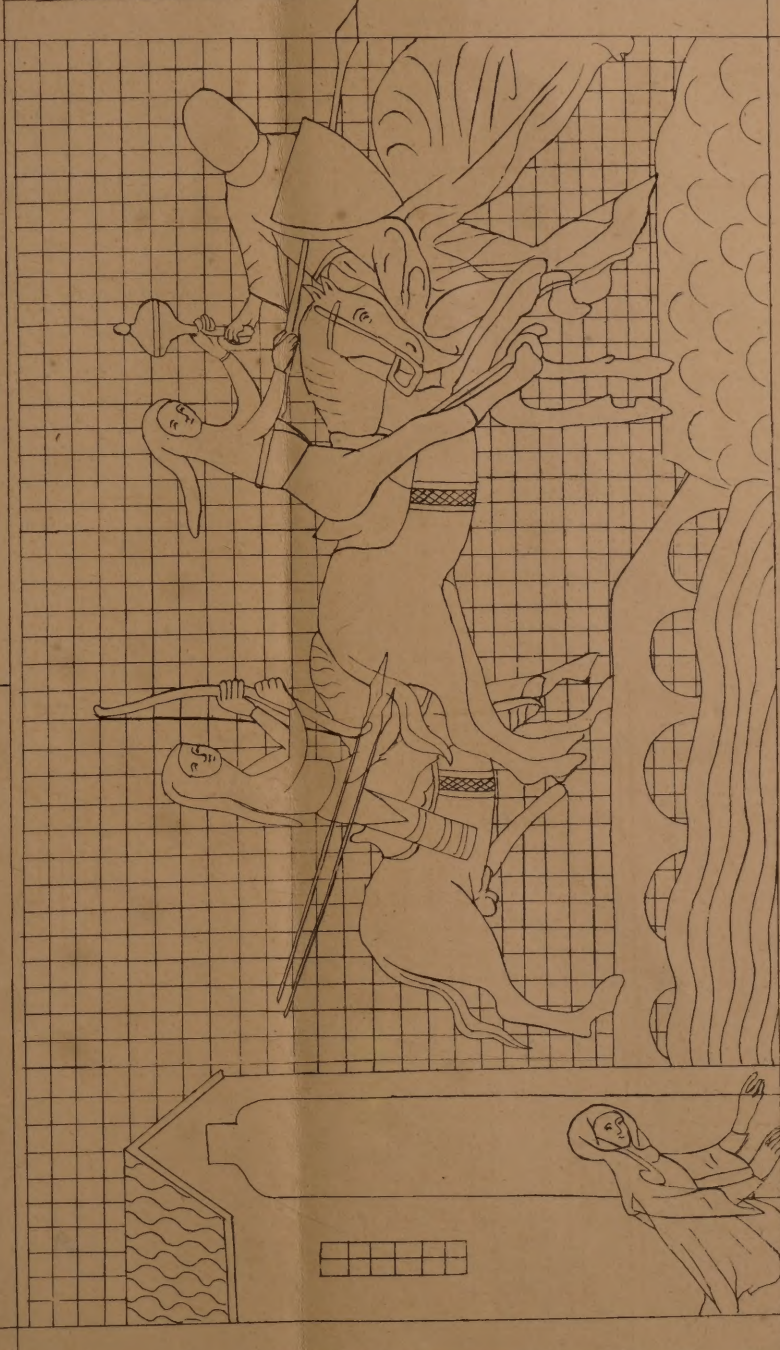
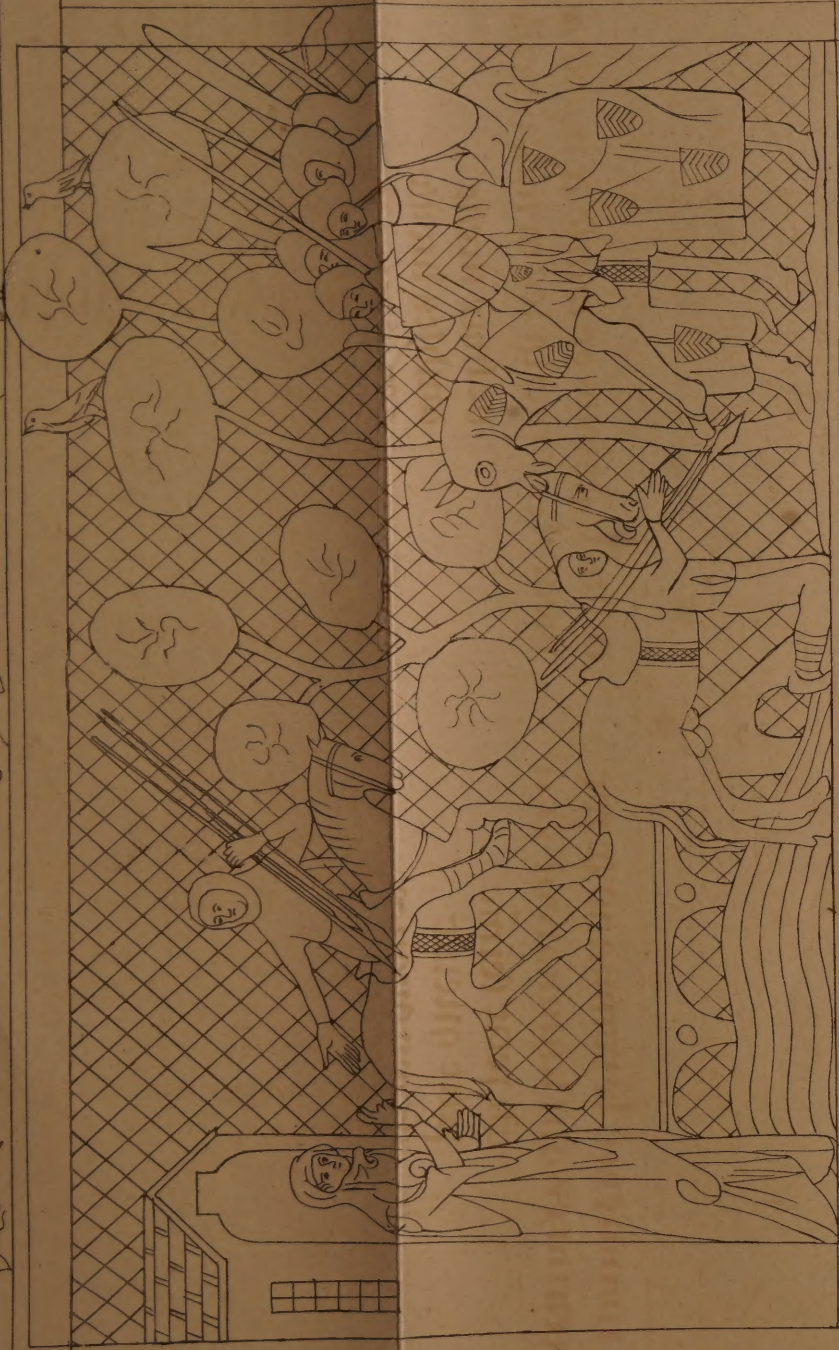
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND W. REES, LLANDOVERY.

MDCCCXI.

24568/0/2

O. xx 15.

PART 3



**Al i comience le romans de per
aventurez qui li auindront. Et cō**

En petit seime
petit queult
Et qui auques
veult le veult
Et tel lieu sa
semece esande

**ceval le galois. et deult de mout de
ment il conquesta les armes vneilles**

De faire aene
doubles liende
Car en terre
quiens neunt
bonne semece
seche et faub

THE
MABINOGION,
FROM THE
Llyfr Coch o Hergest
AND OTHER
ANCIENT WELSH MANUSCRIPTS:

WITH AN
ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY
LADY CHARLOTTE GUEST.

PART III.
CONTAINING
GERAINT THE SON OF ERBIN.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND W. REES, LLANDOVERY.

MDCCCXL.



m lgo ay maill law pss ewythyx p' esteddands p'edmy ac p
mddidan awonactant ac ef ddas was pu dybod p' nebad a
oz nebad pu m'pued y p'rafell a gwaibz santgunt andwysa
nul i vaint atthay ffswd ay i gyd pu wedec oz iddu gyd p'flawz
A ffam welec p'awb p'owenffion pu dybod pu wedd gous &
evam a dygymmetes a dygymffant p'awb p'uddent gyd nad
sedd gawds i neb i dioddef m'goryec p'ow ay i p'uddidan a
p'edmy p' gyme m' ddylawd p'ow i p'edmy betth sedd gyme
m' gowmodd p'utab i d'aw fivedi tem p'fard nechan ay gyme
d'pma d'ow v'owyn pu dybod i m'wa a d'p'fard v'awv p'antg
vuo a ffem d'ow p'p'fard a gwaed pu anl p'oglyth p' pen
de p'na d'asbedam a d'lebam a m'wroth p'awb sm sedd anodd

MANUSCRIPT OF PEREDUR IN THE
CYMMRODORION LIBRARY.

THE MS. from which the annexed Facsimile is taken, is preserved in the Library of the Cymmrodorion Society. It is a folio on paper, and considered to be in the hand-writing of Hugh Llyn, a bard, who lived in the middle of the 16th Century. It contains 335 pages, of which the Mabinogi of Peredur occupies 37. This Copy differs from that in the Llyfr Coch only in its phraseology and orthography. The rest of the volume consists of a Miscellaneous Collection of Poetry and Prose.

PERCEVAL LE GALOIS,

BY

CHRESTIEN DE TROYES.

THE story of Peredur exists in the French language in two different forms, the first of which is a Metrical Romance, by Chrestien de Troyes, entitled *Perceval le Galois*. Of this several copies are deposited in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and a tracing of the Title page of one of them, (marked *Supplement Français*, 430,) is given in the annexed lithograph. The MS. from which it is copied is a folio upon vellum, splendidly illuminated, apparently of the 14th Century, and in excellent preservation. It contains 272 leaves, and is written in double columns. The titles of the Chapters are in red, and all the initial letters are in gold, surrounded by colours of blue and pink, with small designs in white. Altogether the poem consists of near 49,000 lines. On the title-page are the following words:—

“Ci commence le ronmans de Perceual le Galois. Et devise de moult de aeventures qui li auindrent. Et cōment il conquesta les armes v^emeilles.

Qui petit seïme petit queult
Et qui anques recueillir veult
En tel lieu sa semence espanse
Que faire a cent doubles li tende
Car en terre qui riens ne uaut
Bōne semence seche et faut.”

The author then proceeds to inform us that this Romance of *Perceval le Galois* was composed expressly for Philip, Count of

Flanders, upon whom he gives a long panegyric, comparing him to Alexander, and stating that he lent him a book, from which he derived the materials for his work.

“ Crestiens s’anime et fet semence
dun romans que il en qmence
Et si le sanime en si bon leu
Quil ne puet estre sans grant preu
Quil le fet por le plus preudome
Quil soit en l’empire de Rome
Cest li quens phelipes de flanders
Quimsex vaut ne fist alixandres

Crestiens qui entent et painne
par le commandement le conte
a commencer le meilleur conte
qui soit contez en court royal
ce est li livres du graal
dont li quens li bailla le livre
Sotrez comment il se delivre.”

The incidents with which the story commences are similar to those in *Peredur*, and are related nearly in the same order. His father is slain while Percival is yet an infant, and his mother brings him up in the strictest seclusion, and in complete ignorance of the commonest usages of society. Having, however, accidentally fallen in with some of Arthur’s knights, the sight of their arms and accoutrements inspires him with chivalric ardour, and he quits his retirement to follow them to their Sovereign’s court. His costume on setting out upon this his first expedition from home, was rude in the extreme, and is thus quaintly described,—

“De chennevas grosse chemise
et braies faites a la guise
de gales ou on fet ensemble
braies et chaues ce me semble
et si ot cote et chaperon
dun cuir de cerf clos environ

Et sa sele li fu ja mise
 a la maniere et a la guise
 de Galles fu appareilliez
 uns estivaus avoit chauciez
 et par tout la ou il aloit
 trois gavelos porter souloit
 les gavelos en volt porter
 Mes ·II· len fist la mere oster
 pour ce que trop sembloit galois
 si eust elle fet tout trois"

After having visited Arthur's court, and slain the knight who had carried away the golden cup and who is the "Chevalier Vermeil" represented in the title-page, we find him, as in the Welsh Mabinogi, arriving at the palace of his uncle, here called "le roy Pescheeur." During the repast with which he is entertained, the Bleeding Lance and Graal are brought in.

"Leens ot mlt grant luminaire
 Cil qui ne pooit meilleur faire
 de chandelles en ·I· hostel
 que quil parloient dun et del
 Uns varles dune chambre vint
 qui une blanche lance tint
 empoignée par le milieu
 cil passa par entre le feu
 et cil qui sor le lit seoient
 et tuit cil qui leens veoient
 la lance blanche et le fer blanc
 sen ist une goutte de sanc
 du fer de la lance ou somet
 jusques à la main au vallet
 couloit cele goutte vermeille
 li varles vit cele merveille
 queleens iert la nuit venus
 si sest du demander tenus

coment cele chose venoit
 que du chasti li souvenoît
 celui qui ch'r le fist
 qui li enseingna et laprist
 que de trop parler se gardast
 si crient que se il demandast
 com le tenist a vilonnie
 pour ce ne le demandai mie
 A tant dui autre varlet vindrent
 qui chandeliers en lor main tindrent
 de fin ouvrez a neel
 li varlet estoient mlt bel
 qui les chandelles apportoient
 en chascun chandelier ardoient
 ·X· chandelles a tout le mains
 ·I· greel entre ses ·II· mains
 dont furent faites de benus
 dun fust en quoi ja nendoutnus
 bele iert et gente et acesmée
 quant elle fu leens entrée
 a tout le graal quele tint
 une si grant clarte i vint
 quausi perdirent les chandelles
 lor clarté com font les estelles
 quant le solaus lieve ou la lune
 Apres celi en revint une
 qui tint ·I· tailloer dargent
 le graal qui aloit devant
 de fin or esmere estoit
 pierres precieuses avoit
 ou graal de maintes manieres
 des plus riches et des plus chieres
 qui en mer ne en terre estoient
 toutes autres pierres passoient
 celes du graal sans doutance
 ainsi gme passa la lance
 p devant le lit sen passerent
 et dune chambre en autre entreurent."

Subsequently to this, Perceval achieves a variety of adventures, some of which more or less resemble those of Peredur, whilst others are entirely dissimilar. In order to shew how far the general incidents of the two compositions differ or agree, the prose headings of the different divisions of the Poem are subjoined. Of these divisions there are in all 51, each of which is illustrated in the MS. by an elaborate vignette.

“ Ci devise comment guingueron vint devant le chastel ou perceval estoit et devise comment perceval issi hors p^r combatre a lui et il le rendi vaincu

Ci endroit devise comment perceval vint chies le roy pescheur et il vint ·I· vallet a la porte qui aporta une espée et le roy la tendi a perceval. Et apres devise comment ils fistrent a table encontre ·I· biau feu. et comment le vallet vint qui aporta la lance qui saine et les puceles le saint graal.

Ci devise comment perceval le galois ot conquist orgueilleus de la Lande. Et devise comment il lenvoia a la court le roy artu en prison et samie avec luy et devise comment il i vindrent

Ci devise comment Perceval le galois vint a la court le roy Artus et comment on li fist feste et comment une damoisele vint a court sus une mule qui estoit la plus lede du monde et parloit à perceval.

Ci devise comment mesire Gauvain ot abatu Meleans de lis et gment il envoia le cheval a la pucelle. Et comment il vanqui le tornoiement.

Ci devise comment Perceval chevauchoit son chemin et encontra ·I· home qui conduisoit bien ·XX· fames qui fesoit penitance leur chaperon devant lor eulz et devise comment Perceval a la chiez lermite.

Ci devise comment mesire Gauvain se coucha ou lit perillieus lescu au col et comment on traioit a li saietes quil ne savoit dout il venoient Et estoient fichiées en son escu. Et apres ce. 1. lyon issi dune chambre a qui il se combati. et tant avint que le lyon fu ocis. et demoura ·I· de ses piez dehors lescu et lautre par dedens.

Ci devise comment Gauvain se combat . contre Giromelant devant le chastel perilleus enmi la prairie. Et y estoit le roy Artus et la royne et une grant quantité de sa gent avec lui. Et de lautre partie une grant ptie de la gent Giromelant.

Ci devise comment mesire Gauvain se combat encontre ·IIII· ch^{rs}

dont il en ocist les. trois. Et le quart se rendi a li a fere sa volenté.

Ci devise comment Gauvain estoit a la table le roy pescheur & a portoit on par devant la lance qui saigne. & apres une pucele qui aporloit le Saint Graal. Et apres uenoient hoïmes qui portoient une biere & une espée desus.

Ci devise comment Gauvain fu ou chastel de mout esclaire apres ce quil ot conquis les .III. ch'rs qui avoient assegié le chastel & devise comment il demanda lespée aus estranges renges. Et comment il lala querre ou ele pendoit.

Ci devise comment Gauvain & Brun de Brunlant joustent ensemble.

Ci devise comment Carados vint a poingnant pour secourre la pucelle que Aalardins amenoit a force ap's ce que il li ot son frere navre a mort.

Ci devise comment Aalardins vint au tournoiment & comment il abati le roy Cadvalant & tout plain des autres compaignons de la table ronde.

Ci endroit raconte comment Carados fu garis du serpent qui le tenoit au bras & gment il fu mis en une cuve et la suer Cador toute nue en une autre

Ci devise comment mesure Gauvain et Brandelis se combatent. Et comment la suer Brandelis met entreus .II. lenfant quele avoit eu de Gauvain.

Ci devise comment le roy Artus est devant le chastel orgueilleux q'il a assis pour ce que le sire du chastel tient Girflet le filz d O en prison.

Ci devise la bataille du riche Sodoier et de monseigneur Gauvain. Et devise gment monseigneur Gauvain le conquist. Et devise gment Girflet & Lacan le bouteillier furent delivres & gment le riche Sodoier fu livre au roy Artus

Ci devise comment Gauvain entra en une chapele ou il trouva .I. cierge desus lautel & une main noire qui lestaint

Ci devise comment mesure Gauvain jouta a son fils mes il ne cuidoit pas que ce feust il. Et devise comment il le gnut & gment il lenmena o lui acourt.

Ci devise comment .I. cigne vient pmi une yane & amaine une nef ou il a .I. ch'r mort dedenz & li rois artus i vet veoir lui & sa gent & le regardant.

Ci devise comment perceval est devant une porte ou il trouva .I. cor

pendu & comēnca a corner par ·III· fois & lors issi ·I· ch'r arme de toutes armes qui se combati a perceval. et perceval le conquist en tel maniere qui se rendi prisonnier au roy Artu de par perceval

Ci devise comment Perceval vint a ·I· chastel et entra ens quil ni trouva a cui parler. & devise qment il entra en une chambre ·I· eschequier & la mesniee assise & il sasist a joer & les'esches jouoient contre lui & perdi perceval

Ci devise comment perceval se combat encontre ·I· grant chevalier. Et tant se combattirent que le chevalier se rendi a perceval & il li livra sespee. Et apres devise comment le Chevalier sen ala a la court le roy artus & sa mie avec lui . & comment il se rendirent prisonniers de p perceval le galois.

Ci apres devise comment Perceval se combati en contre ·I· jaiant qui portoit une macue. et devise qment il le conquist & enmena le noir cheval.

Ci devise comment perceval. & le biau conneu sentre batent & tant avint que Perceval conquist lui & sa mie.

Ci devise comment perceval sestoit ptis du chastel Blanche flour samie & comment il encontra en son chemin une damoiselle la plus noire & la plus laide que on peust qtreferre . & ·I· ch'r q' venoit apres li auquel perceval se gbatit & avoit non le biau mauves & l'e vainqui pceval & lenvoia a cort au roy artu.

Ci devise comēnt perceval est venus en lostel sa mere & il trouva q'le estoit morte . & sa suer li fist mlt bone chiere qui ne lavoit pieca veu. Ci devise qment il vindrent chiez lermite lor oncle qui mlt lesrecut benignement & devise qment perceval se confessa de ses meffes

Ci devise qment perceval vint on chastel aus puceles ou il hurta dun maillet de fer p ·III· fois sus une table dor qui estoit a lentree de la sale.

Ci devise qment perceval chevauche pmi une forest & encontra une mule toute blanche & une dame q' venoit a pie ap's.

Ci devise comēnt perceval apres ce quil ot passe le pont de voirre sus la mule blanche & il fu a lentree dune forest il trouva ·I· vavassour qui avoit avec lui ·II· levrier & ·I· espie en sa main & plerent ensemble et le vavassour li conta dun tournoiement qui devoit estre de p le roy Artu.

Ci devise ·I· tournoient que li rois Artus fist fere le quel perceval vainqui & si ne sot on quil estoit.

Ci devise gment perceval mist ·I· hoīe hors desous une tombe de marbre & celui i rebouta perceval q^{nt} il fu hors.

Ci devise comment perceval chevauchoit par mi une forest ou il trouva ·I· ch^r tout arme pendus par les pies. que keu le seneschal avoit pendu & perceval le despendi.

Ci devise comment mesire Gauvain estoit en la queste de perceval et il trouva en ·I· bois une pucele qui se seoit desous ·I· arbre ou il pendoit ·I· escu & une lance apuiee de lez.

Ci devise comment li rois artus ala a aquavalon pour assegiar le roy Cahars. et comment Gauvain & son filz vindrent a court a cui li rois Cahars se rendi.

Ci devise comment perceval se departi de larbre ou la vois dun enfant avoit parle a lui & comment perceval vint au mont doulereus.

Ci devise coīent Perceval le Galois vint chiez le roy pescheur. Et devise coīent le roy pescheur li enquert de pluseurs choses & coīent il sont assis a table & coīent on on aporta la lance qui saine. & lespee & le saint graal par devant eulz.

Ci devise coīent perceval. et saigremor encontrerent ·X· chevaliers dont lun avoit une damoiselle qui portoit devant lui.

Ce devise comment Saigremor se combat contre ·IIII· ch^{rs}. dont il en ocist les ·II· & le tiers sailli en ·I· puis. Et le quart chei par les fenestres du chastel ou fosse.

Ci devise coīent Saigremor gquist Talides ch^r qui avoit assis le chastel aus puceles & comment il se rendi prisonnier a la dame du chastel par le commandement Saigremor.

Ci devise comment monseign^r Gauvain se combati a ·III· chevaliers dont il en tua les ·II· et le tiers se rendi a lui.

Ci devise comment monseigneur Gauvain se combat contre le roy Margon & se rendi le roy a Gauvain.

Ci devise gment Perceval se depti de lostel ou il avoit jeu malades & chevaucha tant pmi une forest & toīoit si fort & esptissoit & tant quil vint en la chapele ou la mai noire estoit.

Ci devise coīent ·III· hermites et perceval porterent le cors enterer qui estoit en la chapelle que la main noire avoit tue. que pceval delivra.

Ci devise comment Perceval se seoit desus une riviere. Et il vit venir pmi lyaue une nacele couv^{te} dun samit & avoit dedenz ·I· h^{mi}te vestu de blanc. Et pceval entra dedenz.

Ci devise q^{mt} perceval & une damoisele s^{ot} en ·I· paveillon & ·I· ch^rr vint tout arme qⁱ emporta la damoisele & pceval ala ap^s.

Ci devise q^{mt} perceval engtra ·I· ch^rr qⁱ portoit ses armes sus s^o col & sa lance & s^o escu derriere lui.

Ci devise q^{ment} Bohors de Gannes vit son frere que ch^{rs} enmenoi^t tout nu batant. Et le lessa. Et ala secourre une pucele qui ·I· grant ch^rr tenoit. Et la vouloit corrompre.

Ce devise le derrenier tournoient ou perceval jousta contre le roy Randemagu & plusors autres.

Ci devise comment perceval & hector se furent tant gbatu que il cuidoi^{ent} bien morir & estoit lun dune part & lautre dautre tout estendu & ·I· angre vint a tant le S. Graal qui les q^{forta}.



C Tresplaisante et Re- creative Hystoire

du Trespreulx et Baillant Cheualhier
 Perrenal le galloys Jadis cheualhier
 de la Table ronde. De q̃l archua
 les aduētūres du **saint Gra**
al. Auec auschuns faictz
 belliqueulx du noble
 cheualhier Gauuai
 Et aultres Che
 ualliers estās
 au temps
 du noble

Roy
 Arthur / non au parauant Imprime,

C Auec priuilege,

C On les vend au **Pallois a Paris,** En la bou-
 tique de **Jehan sogis.** Jehan saint dems/ et **Gal**
liot du pre/ Marchans libraires demourant au:
 dict lieu.

Basco



PERCEVAL LE GALLOIS.

FRENCH PROSE VERSION.

We now proceed to examine the other French version of this very popular Tale. Of this version, which is in print, only one edition is known to have appeared, copies of which are now extremely scarce. The following particulars are taken from that preserved in the British Museum. This volume is of small folio size, and commences with the Title page, a facsimile of which is annexed. At the back of the Title page is "Le priuilege," which is dated Paris, March 20, 1529, and which purports to have been granted by the "Conseruateur" of the Royal privileges at the university of Paris. This document gives a copyright of six years to "Iehan longis et Iehan sainete denys Libraires a paris," who had it translated from rhyme into prose and modern language. Confiscation of the copies and an arbitrary fine, are moreover declared to be the penalty of any infringement of the copyright.

Following the privilege we find the table of contents giving the headings and substance of the various Chapters of the Romance. This occupies five pages, at the back of the last of which is a woodcut of a mounted Knight clad in armour.

Next in order is the "Elucidacion de Hlystoire du Graal" extending over seven pages, and divided into four chapters, the titles of which are as follows :—

¶ De la louable coustume introduyete par les pucelles ancienne-
ment au royaulme de Logres. & de leur malle aduētute Par le roy
Magons.

¶ La cause pour la quelle les cheualliers au temps du roy arthus deffendoient lhonneur des damoiselles. Et du p̄mier cheuallier pour elles vaincu. Et coë il leur estoit mescheu par la desloyaulte du roy magôs.

¶ Cy diuise le cōpte du graal & par quel cheuallier fut p̄mierement veuen la maison du roy peschor.

¶ Comment Bliocadras pere de Perceual le Galloys fust occis a ung tournoy publicque par le Roy de galles pers la gaste fontaine, ou on il fist des vaillances infinies au tournoy deuât que le Roy de Galles & luy se combattissent.

At the end of the fourth chapter, it is stated—

“Cy apres vient le Prologue de cil qui redigea le cōpte en ancienne Rime Francoyse qui puis a este mis en tel escript comme vous le pous veoir a present.”

The same woodcut of the Knight in armour is repeated at the back of the last page of the Elucidation, after which the “Prologue de l'acteur” begins. It is headed by a woodcut, representing a man sitting upon a chair, with his head resting on his hand, and surrounded on all sides by books.

The Prologue, with its woodcut, nearly fills two pages. It sets forth that Phillipe, Count of Flandres, caused, “Aucun docte orateur” to commence writing (rediger & met̄re P escript) the history of “Perceual le Gallois suyuant la Chronique diceluy prince et traictie du Sainct greal.” But that Phillipe having died before it was completed, “la treshaulte et excellente princesse Madame Jehañe contesse de Flā-dres,” his descendant, caused it to be continued long afterwards by “ung sien familier orateur nōme Mennessier,” who translated and finished the Chronicle in the manner it had been begun. It proceeds to state that the language, in which Meñessier wrote, being unknown, the present writer employed himself to “traduire and met̄re de Rithme en prose familiere les faictz et vie dudict vertueux cheuallier Perceual en ensuyuant au plus pres selon ma possibilité et pouair le sens de mes predecesseurs translateurs.”

After all this, we at length come to the Chronique itself, which extends over 220 leaves, or 440 pages, and is ushered in by the an-

nouncement, "Cy commence lhystoire Recreatiue cōtenāt les faictz & gestes du Trespreulz & vaillāt Perceual le Galoyos, Chevalier de la Table rōde." It consists of a series of adventures, corresponding with those in Crestiens de Troyes' Poem, from which in many instances it appears to have been rendered almost word for word.

The story concludes with Perceval's succession to the dominions and possessions of his uncle, the roy peschor. Among these are the Saint Greal, the holy lance and the "digne tailloir dargēt." Thenceforth he spent his time in prayers and fastings, and mortification, and eat only what was furnished by the Saint Graal, which had the property of causing food to appear upon the table of him who possessed it; and when he died we read that "Perceual vray amy de dieu fust au palais aduentureux emporte ou a grand hoñeur a este inhume & en terre mis, aupres du bō Roy Peschor & fust son cercueil faict de fin or & de fin argēt. Puis ont dess' la lame mis en lectres entaillees petites ou pareilles parolles furent. Cy gist Perceual le Galloys qui du saint Graalles aduentures acheua. Ce sont les mots de lepitaphe. Et qui encores en ce pais va la sepulture peult apptemēt veoir sur quatre pilliers de fin or: cōme lhystoire le tesmoigne, et Menessier qui le liure acheua au nō de Jehenne contesse de flandres de laquelle orateur & croniqueur estoit."

The volume terminates with the following words:—

"¶ Fin du Romant et Hystoire du preulx et vaillant Cheuallier Perceual le Galloys; Jadis Cheuallier de la Table rōde. Lequel acheua les aduentures du Saint Graal. Auec auchuns faitz belliqueulz du noble cheuallier Gauvain. Et aultres Cheualliers estans au tēps du noble Roy Arthus. Le tout nouuellement Imprime a Paris, pour honestes personnes Jehan saint denys. Et Jehan longis, marchans Libraires demourans audict lieu. Et fut acheue de Imprimer le premier iour de Septembre. Lan mil cinq cens trente."

ENGLISH METRICAL ROMANCE OF PERCIVAL.

Of the English metrical Romance of Percival, only one copy is known to be extant. It is contained in a very curious folio MS. on paper, belonging to the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, and which from the name of its transcriber, Robert de Thornton, a Monk, who lived in the 15th century, is commonly known by the name of the Thornton MS. Sir Frederick Madden, in his Introduction to the Romance of Sir Gawaine, gives a particular description of the MS. and its contents.

The metre, in which this Romance is written, is of a peculiar construction. The language is occasionally somewhat rude ; but the story itself possesses more unity of design, and is conducted in a more systematic manner than is usual with compositions of this class.

The following are the opening lines of the Poem :—

“Gef lythes to me
Two wordes or thre
Of one y^t was faire & fre
 And felle i his fighte
His righte name was peyvell
he was ffosterde i the felle
he dranke wat^r of y^e welle
 And yitt was he wyghte
His fadir was a noble man
Fro y^e tyme that he began
Miche wirchippe he wan
 When he was made knyghte
In kyng Arthures haulle
Beste by luffede of alle
peyvell thay gan hy calle
 Who so redis ryghte.”

Here Begynne the Romance off Perceval of Wales

Iof hys to me
Also doo or the
Off on p^rea of a p^r
And p^rea i^r hys f^right
Hys right name doo p^rell
So doo he f^right the p^rell
As hys deat of p^rell
And p^rea doo he deat

So f^ray doo doo m^r
The p^rtyne nat he deat
Hys deat doo he deat
Deat doo m^rdo p^rell
In hys f^right doo hys
Doat by hys f^right of p^r
Hys deat p^rea doo he deat
Doo doo p^rea doo

King Arthur held the knight in such high esteem that he gave him his sister Achefflour in marriage, with a large dowry. But the happiness of the young couple was destined not to be of long duration, for Percival is slain by one styled, the "Rede Knight" in a jousting, which he had proclaimed in honour of the birth of his first born child, Percival, the hero of the tale. Achefflour, to prevent a similar fate befalling her young son, determines upon bringing him up where he has no chance even of hearing of arms and armour, and accordingly retires with him to the woods.

"Bot i y^e wodde schall he be
 Sall he no thyng see
 Bot y^e leues of the tree
 And ye greues graye
 Schall he nowth^r take tent
 To justes ne to to^rnement
 Bot in y^e wilde wodde went
 With bestes to playe

With wilde bestes for to playe
 Scho tuke hir leue & went hir waye
 Bothe at Baron & at raye
 And went to y^e wodde."

As he grew up, Percival's chief occupation consisted in shooting with "a lyttill Scottes spere," which was the only thing, "off all hir lordes faire gere," that Achefflour carried to the wood with her ; in the use of this, he appears to have been very expert.

"He wolde schote w^t his spere
 Bestes and oth^r gere
 As many als he myghte bere
 He was a gude knaue
 Smalle birdes wolde he slo
 Hertys hyndes also
 Broghte his moder of thoo.
 Thurte hir none craue

So wele he lernede hȳ to schote
 Y^r was no beste y^t welke one fote
 To fle fro hȳ was it no bote
 When that he wolde hȳ haue

Euen when he wolde hȳ haue
 Thus he wexe & wele thraue
 And was reghte a gude knaue."

His costume while residing in these solitudes is described as being rude and grotesque in the extreme.

"The childe hadd no thyng y^t tyde
 Y^t he mygte in his bones hyde
 Bot a gaytes skynn
 He was burely of body & y^r to rizt brade
 One ayther halfe a skynn he hade
 The hode was of y^e same made
 Juste to y^e chynn.
 His hode was juste to his chyn
 Y^e flesche halfe tourned w^t in."

At the end of fifteen years, however, the whole current of his existence is changed by the circumstance of his one day meeting in the wood three Knights, "Of Arthrus Iñ," Owain, Gawain, "And Kay y^e bolde Barator." The result of this rencontre, as in the Mabinogi, is that Percival, "In gayte skynnes y^t was dyghte," sets out for Arthur's Court, in the hope of being knighted by that Sovereign. At this point of the narrative it is written,

"Here es a fytt of Percyuell of Galles."

On his way to the Court, Percival meets with an adventure, resembling that of the tent in Peredur. He comes to "an haille" in which is provender for his steed, and where a repast is set out.

"He fandē a brade borde sett
 A bryghte fire wele bett
 Brynnande y^r by

A mawnger y^r he fandē
 Corne y^r in lyggande
 Y^r to his mere he bande
 With the wythy

And to y^e borde gan he goo
 Certayne that tyde
 He fandē a lofe of brede fyne
 And a pychere w^t wyne
 A mese of the kechyne
 A knyfe y^r be syde."

After he has regaled himself, he passes on to an inner chamber, where he sees a "lady slepande on a bedde;" without awaking her, he draws a ring from her finger, and replaces it with one which he himself wore.

"Y^r he kyste yat swete thyngē
 Of hir fyng^r he tūke a ryngē
 His awenn modir takynnyngē
 He lefte with yat fre."

He then journies forward, and on his arrival at the Court, does not stop, "At gate dore ne wykett," but rides straight into the hall until his mare* "Kyste y^e forheuede of y^e kynge," who was sitting at meat, and had just been "Seruede of y^e firste mese." Percival is warmly welcomed by Sir Gawayne, who we are told, "Was y^e kynges trenchepayne," but his demeanour is most unseemly. He demands to be made a Knight in the most peremptory terms; and even threatens to slay Arthur, if his request be not immediately complied with. However,

"The kynge hy selfe vnderstode.
 He was a wilde man."

* In the days of Chivalry it was deemed a disgrace to ride upon a mare, and no greater indignity could be inflicted on a recreant Knight than to cause him to be placed upon one. Percival is therefore doubtless represented as mounted on a mare, in order to add to the absurdity of the description of his appearance and equipments. See St. Palaye Mem. de Chev. I., 17. 42.

And guessing from his appearance, and the circumstances of his coming, that he must be the son of his widowed sister Acheflour, who had been brought up in the woods, he bears kindly with all want of courtesy, and promises to knight him if he will first dismount, and partake of his repast. Just as Percival has taken his place at the board, the Red Knight enters the hall.

“Prekande one a rede stede
Blode rede was his wede”

and carries off a cup of gold before the whole Court. This indignity Arthur most bitterly bewails,

“Fyve yeres hase he yus gane
And my coupes fro me tane
And my gude knyghte slayne
Men calde S^r peyuell
Sythen taken hase he three
And ay awaye will he bee
Or I may harnayse me
In felde hym to felle.”

Percival on hearing this, without a moment's hesitation mounts his mare and follows the Red Knight, calling after him to restore the golden cup. The knight, marvelling doubtless at his strange array,

“putt his umbrere on highte
To by halde how he was dyghte.”

and while he is threatening to throw his uncouth looking opponent into the pool, the young hero puts it out of his power to carry any more of his wicked designs into execution.

“Of schottyng was y^e childe slee
At y^e knyghte lete he flee
Smote hy in at ye eghe
And oute at y^e nakke

Ffor y^e dynt y^t he tuke
 Oute of sadill he schoke
 Who so y^e sothe will luke
 And y^r was he slayne.”

The difficulty now arises as to how to get him out of his armour, and Percival, after several vain attempts, at last bethinks himself of rather a curious expedient for effecting his object.

“He sayd my moder bad me
 Wheñ my dart solde broken be
 Owte of y^e Iren bren y^e tree
 Now es me fyre guede
 Now he getis hy flynt
 His fyre Iren he hent
 and yen w^t owten any stynt
 He kyndilt a glede.”

Sir Gawayne, however, rides up at this juncture, having followed him to see what would befall him; he assists him to disarm the Knight, arrays him in his gear, and mounts him on his charger. Resolved, however, that his preparations shall not be thrown away, Percival, before he quits the spot,

“..... tase y^e knyghte by y^e swire
 Keste hy reghte i the fyre
 Y^e Brandes to balde
 Bot yen said peyuell on bost
 Ly still y^r in now and roste

 The knyghte lygges y^r on brede
 The childe es dighte i his wede
 And lepe vp apon his stede
 Als hy selfe wolde.”

Having confided the cup to Gawayne to be restored to his Sovereign, Percival sets forth in quest of adventures; and the next morning falls

in with a witch, who is riding quietly along, and who, taking him, from his apparel, to be the Red Knight, addresses to him some words of courtesy. Without any very obvious reason, except her being a witch, a fact whereof he seems to have had an intuitive knowledge, he takes the old lady up upon his spear, and casts her into the fire which he had kindled for his opponent the day before.

“And righte so wolde he thare
 Yat y^e olde wiche ware
 Oppon his spere he hir bare
 To y^e fyre agayne.
 In ill wrethe & i grete
 he keste y^e wiche in y^e hete.”

Soon after this Percival meets an old decrepit knight, and his nine sons, who also mistaking him for the Red Knight, their mortal foe, fly before him. When they discover their error, they are overjoyed to find that their enemy is slain, and entertain Percival at their Castle.

During his sojourn with the old Knight, who is, in fact, his uncle, a circumstance, however, of which neither of them is aware, a messenger stops at the gate, on his way to crave King Arthur's assistance for Lufamour, the fair Ruler of Maidenland, whom a cruel Sowdan has besieged in her Castle, after destroying all her relations. Percival sallies forth to her aid without delay, while the messenger proceeds on his errand. On reaching Lufamour's Castle, he finds that the Sowdan is absent on a hunting party, and he accordingly amuses himself in exterminating such of his army, as are left in the camp.

“Now he strykes for y^e nonys
 Made y^e Sarazenes hede bones
 Hoppe als dose hayle stones
 Abowte one y^e gres
 Thus he dalt yam on rawe
 Till y^e daye gun dawe.”

Percival, as may be easily imagined, feels somewhat weary, “When he” has “slayne so many men,” so he dismounts, and lies in “a faire place,” under a wall, where he falls asleep. In this situation,

he is discovered in the morning by the watch, who tells the lady Lufamour, what he has seen. She immediately proceeds to the battlements, where her eyes are greeted also by the sight of the dead bodies of her adversaries strewed upon the plain ; and hereupon

“Sche calde appon hir chaymbirlayne
Was called hende hatlayne
The curtasye of Wawayne
He weldis in wane.”

This courtly personage awakens Percival, and brings him before Lufamour, who welcomes her brave champion to her palace, where

“..... with owtten any let
To dyne gun thay dighte

The childe was sett on y^e dese
And serued with reches
I tell zow with owtten lese
Yat gaynely was get
In a chayere of golde.”

Although they “felle to yaire fude,” without delay, Percival “ne hade dyned bot smalle,” when news is brought that a host of armed men are coming down upon the city, and “the comon belle gun knylle” to give the alarm. Percival leaps from the deis, runs to the stable where they had put his horse, and hesitates not to sally forth single handed against the approaching multitude, whom he destroys so easily, that—

“Yat day by heghe none
With all yat folke hade he done
One lefe lefte noghte one.”

He then looks for other opponents, and sees four Knights riding towards him from the hill. One of these he encounters ; but finding ere long that his antagonist is no Sowdan, but his old ally, Sir Gawayne, who had first assisted him to don his armour, the combat

ceases, and a most friendly greeting ensues. The other three Knights are Arthur himself, Sir Owain, and Sir Kai, who, with Sir Gawayne had come to Maidenland with the most amicable intentions. After this is explained, they all proceed together to the Palace. In a short time the Sowdan himself, whose name is Gollegotherame, arrives before the Castle, and is speedily overthrown by our hero, who thus becomes entitled to the hand of Lufamour "the brighte." King Arthur presides at the nuptials, and having conferred on Percival the honour of Knighthood, leaves him to sway the sceptre of Maidenland, and returns with his warriors to his own dominions.

His life glides away happily enough with his bride for a twelve-month; but one morning at the end of that period, "Als he in his bedd lay," he bethinks him of his mother, and determines to proceed immediately to seek for her. Notwithstanding all the entreaties of Lufamour that he would wait—

"Till y^e heghe dayes of yole were gane,"

he sets out forthwith. He has not gone far before his attention is attracted by a loud wailing, which is made by a lady, whom he finds tied to a tree, and whom he politely releases from her unpleasant situation. She tells him that she is thus treated by her husband, the Black Knight, in consequence of her having had a ring taken from her finger in her sleep, by some one who left her another in place of it. It proves, of course, that the unknown author of her misfortunes was Percival himself, who it will be remembered, had exchanged rings with a sleeping lady, when on his way from his home in the woods, to the Court of Arthur. On the Black Knight's riding up, this is duly explained to his satisfaction, and peace is once more established between him and his wife. Percival now desires that the rings may be again exchanged, and that his own may be restored to him, since it had been a gift from his mother. And the Black Knight expresses the utmost regret that is not in his power to gratify his wishes, as he had taken the ring to the Lord of the land the moment he discovered it on the lady's finger. This Lord turns out to be a huge giant, the brother of the Sowdan Gollegotherame, and Percival proceeds to his stronghold to recover the ring from him. The Giant sees him coming, and calls to his porter,—

“Go reche me my playlome
 & I sall go to hym sone
 Hy were bett^r hafe bene at Rome
 So eu^r mote I thryfe

Whethir he thryfe or he the
 Ane Iryn clobe takes he
 A gayne Pceuell the fre
 he went than full right
 the clobe wheyhed reghte wele
 Yat a freke myght it fele
 the hede was of harde stele
 twelue stone weghte
 Y^r was Iryn in the wande
 ten stone of the lande
 & one was by hynde his hande
 For holdyng was dight
 y^r was thre & twenty in hale
 Full euyll myght any men smale
 Yat men telles nowe in tale
 with sicke a lome fighte.”

The Giant raises this formidable weapon to inflict a decisive blow, but Percival evades it, and the club sinks into the earth. He then takes advantage of the Giant being for the moment unguarded, and

“His honde he strykes hym fro
 His lefte fote also,”

at the same time remarking to him

“Yⁿ myghte w^t a lesse wande
 halfe weledid bett^r thi hande
 & hafe done the some gode.”

After this he kills the Giant outright, and then proceeds to his Castle, and ransacks his treasures for the ring. On his finding it he is told by the porter, that it has, indeed, proved a most fatal Jewel,

for that his master having offered it as a present to a lady, whose affections he desired to engage, she recognized it as a gift which she had bestowed upon her son, and, supposing that the youth must have been slain, she lost her senses forthwith, and fled into the woods. From this account, Percival is aware that the lady can be no other than his mother, Acheffour. He follows her into the woods, not on his charger, but on foot ; and arrayed, not in his knightly accoutrements, but in a rustic dress, like that which he wore when he took his departure from her.

“His armo^r he leued y^r in
Toke one hy a gayt skynne
& to y^e wodde gan he wyn.”

After a search of nine days, he at length has the good fortune to find his mother ; but she is quite mad, and it is not until she has been plunged into a deep sleep for three nights and three days by a potion, which the Giant's porter furnishes, that Acheffour is restored to her reason. When her recovery has been happily effected, her son takes her home with him to his kingdom, and the Poem concludes in the following manner :—

“Than s^r Pceuell in hy
Toke his modir hym by
I say yow than certenly
And home went hee
Grete lordes and the qwene
Welcomed hy al bydene
Wheñ yay hy one lyfe sene
Yan blythe myghte yay bee
Sythen he went into y^e holy londe
Wañe many Cites full stronge
& there was he slayne I vndirstonde
thus gatis endis hee
Now Jh'u Criste heuens kyng
Als he es lorde of all thying
Grante us all his blyssyng.
Amen for charyte.”

"Explicit S^r Peevel De Galles. Here endys y^e Romance of S^r Pcevell of Gales Cosyn to King Arthoure."

The Composition occupies near thirty pages, written in double columns. It begins at p. 161 of the MS. The facsimile here given of the commencing lines will shew the style of the handwriting.

This version of the history of Sir Percival, as will be observed, differs from all the others, in containing no allusion whatever to the bloody lance or to the San Graal.

It should seem as if Chaucer had this Poem in his mind when writing the Rime of Sire Thopas, where he makes use of expressions in allusion to our hero, nearly identical with those of the opening Stanza.

"Himself drank water of the well
As did the knight Sire Percivell
So worthy under wede."

Rime of Sire Thopas, Cant. Tales, 13844.

GERMAN VERSION OF PERCEVAL,

BY

WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.

AMONGST the various Romances of the Round Table, which found their way into Germany, none seems to have enjoyed a larger share of popularity than that of Perceval. It was translated from the French by Wolfram von Eschenbach, about the year 1200. Several Manuscript copies of this composition are in existence, and indeed, they are, perhaps, more numerous than those of any Poem of that class of literature, the Perceval being looked upon as Wolfram's chef d'œuvre. A printed edition of it appeared as early as the end of the 15th century, copies of which are now of extreme rarity. It is also comprised in Myller's Selection of Ancient Poems, which issued from the press at the end of the last century; but the best edition is that published with the other Poems of Wolfram von Eschenbach, by Karl Lachmann, Berlin, 1833. 8vo. There is also a translation of Perceval into modern German, by Sann Marte, (the assumed name of Mons. Albert Schulz,) Magdeburg, 1836. 8vo. The groundwork of the story is the same in the German as in the Welsh; many differences of detail, however, occur, and the names of the characters introduced have little similarity. Thus the father of Perceval, (to whose History the first part of the Poem is devoted) bears the appellation of Gahmuret. His mother is called Herzeloyde. The "Syberw y Dyffryn," (in the French version L'orgueilleux de la lande) is Orilus de Lalander, and the lady in the tent, Jeschute. Ither de Gahevies is the name bestowed upon the Knight whose armour Perceval appropriates to his own use; and Con-

duiramûr, Queen of Pelrapeire is the Lady of his love. Instead of the bleeding head in the charger, which in Peredur accompanies the marvellous lance, in the German, as in the French, we find the San Graal introduced, upon the adventures of which the story then turns. The Graal was fabled to be the cup used at the last Supper, which St. Joseph of Arimathea brought over to Britain, filled with the sacred blood. Its acquisition (which could only be achieved by a Knight of perfect virtue) was supposed to bestow the highest earthly felicity, and the Poem concludes by Perceval's becoming, after a long series of adventures, its fortunate possessor.

ICELANDIC

SAGA OF PERCEVAL.

THE Romance of Peredur, like others of the Arthurian *Cyclus*, was known in the North of Europe at an early period; it is found in the Icelandic under the title of the Saga of Perceval. Three facsimiles are annexed from different copies of this tale as it exists in that language.

Of these the first is from the Codex Arnæ Magnæanus, No. 179, a MS. in the Royal Library at Stockholm, folio on paper, copied about the middle of the 17th century, (probably from one of older date) by a Clergyman, named Ion Erlendson, who was employed to transcribe for Bryniulf Sveinsson, Bishop of Iceland. This MS. consists of 193 leaves. The contents are as follows:

Saga of Eriki Vidförla, Comráds Saga Keysarasonar, Bevus Saga, Ivents thátt, Saga af Parceval Riddara, Valvers thátt, Mirmanns Saga, Af Clarus Keysarasyni, (defect.) Af pielar Ióni Svipdagssyni, Flovent's Saga, Eli's Saga, Möttul's Saga.

The second, (which gives the conclusion of the Saga of Ivent, as well as the commencement of that of Perceval,) is also taken from a MS. in the Royal Library, at Stockholm, Codex Arnæ Magnæanus, No. 181. A. folio on paper. This Manuscript also contains, Artus Kappa Sögur, viz. Ivents Saga, Parceval Saga, and Valver's Saga.

It is written in double columns. Parceval Saga commences on the second column of page 520.

The third facsimile is from a MS. on paper in the British Museum. Add. MSS. 4859.

As þareval.

Þez æðþræddur fíur þ hollur þem ez þu þionar. Þaþ þig
ei þ hermyðu á hlaupum þaþ þig þræm þar sem þi se af þess en
ei til þrøgs. þlat þu mý ollu róm þt róm aþlar æðz zeide
þer þægim vid alla m þ þellst vid komur Ok þo ad þig
listi til nokurvar komo þa tak ei meura æþ þine natougi
en em þess. en æþ þo þlukkar nokurra komo þa þæt
ombom þ halt þel tak þ þuioð ems amars vnyftu nema
þugur keþe faer þu Sigrad em mæn þ emþigi þaðreþ þm
eigi. æþ þo þezdur Staddur þia godim mæn þa þetu eigi
opþlut samur þ malim mæn. Nem æ gott þu sem kienæ

Der herst saga þar parceval her- kappa.

Cap. 1.

Anne byrjar sögu þessa ad karl bio
og Atte sier biellnigu sau attu son ad em berne er hief
parceval, þessi karl var bonde neyður, En niddare ad
Eyn, san garðe vered ælla kappa mekur, þu garðe tebed kongs dott
ad herþange z setteft sydan þu þu þorde ei millam ænara m ad vera þar
Larçival æn vefra garðe þad þus biens þu þot z sþilmig z so þu þu þu
þaplobum ad sþiöfa mo ad þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu
þu garðe parceval þu til sidar, ad þu z eid æ þu þu þu þu þu z esaplob, z
þaut dñi z þugla, og em dag þu þu z nda v. ziddara, þu z eid þu i sþogm
En em þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu
æþ þu þu þu z nda þu þu z tawi konur, þu þu em þu þu z sp þu,
A mune En þu þu z nda þu þu z nda þu þu z nda þu þu z nda þu þu z nda

Geraint ab Erbin.



GERAINT AB ERBIN.

Arthur adeuodes dala llys ygkaer llion arwyse.
Ac y delis aruntu seith pasc. aphump nadolic.
Arsulgwyn dreigylweith dala llys aoruc yno. Kanys
hygyrchaf lle yny gyuoeth oed gaerllion y ar uor
ac y ar dir. Adygyuor aoruc attaw naw brenhin
coronawc. aoedynt wyr idaw hyt yno. ac ygyt a
hynny Ieirll abarwneit. Kanys gwahodwyr idaw
uydei yrei hynny ym pob gwyl arbennic onybei
uawr aghenyon yn eu lludyas. Aphan vei ef

ygkaer llion yn dala llys. teir eglwys ardec a achubit wrth yr offerenneu. Sef ual yd achubit. eglwys y arthur ae deyrned ae wahodwyr. Ar eil y Wenhwyuar. ae rianed. ar dryded auydei yr distein ar eircheit. ar bedwarded. y franc ar swydogyon ereill. a naw eglwys ereill auydei yr naw pennteulu. Ac y Walchmei yn bennaf. Kanyes ef o arderchocrwyd clot milwryaeth ac urdas boned oed bennaf ar ynow pennteulu. ac nyt anghei yn vn or eglwysseu mwy noc adywedassam ni uchot. Glewlwyd gauaeluawr oed penn porthawr idaw. ac nyt ymyrrei ef yggwassanaeth. namyn yn vn orteir gwyl arbennic. namyn seithwyr a oedynt ydanaw yn gwassanaethu. arennnynt y vlwydyn yryngtunt. Nyt amgen. gryn. aphen pighon. allaes gymyn. agogyfwlch. a gwrddnei lygeit cath. awelei hyt nos yngystal ac hyt dyd. Adrem uab dremhitit. Ach-lust uab clustueinyt aoedynt wylwyr y arthur. Aduw mawrth sulgwyn ual yd oed yr amherawdyr yny gyuedach yneisted. nachaf was gwineu hir yn dyuot ymywn. Apheis a swreot o bali caerawc ymdanaw. achledyf eurdwrn am y vynygwyl. adwy esgit issel ogortwal am y draet. adyuot aoruc hyt rac bronn Arthur. Henpych gwell arglwyd heb ef. Duw arodho da it heb yr ynteu. agresso duw wrthyt. ac aoes chwedleu o newyd gennyti. Oes arglwyd heb yr ynteu. Nyt atwen i dydi heb yr

arthur. Ryued yw gennyfi nam atwaenost. afforestwr itti arglwyd wyfi ynforest ydena. amadawc yw vy enw i uab twrgadarn. Dywet ti dy chwedleu heb yr arthur. Dywedaf arglwyd heb ef. Karw aweleis yny forest. ac ny weleis yrmoet ygyfryw. Pabeth yssyd arnaw ef heb yr arthur. pryt na welut eiryoet y gyfryw. Purwyn arglwyd yw. ac ny cherda gyt ac un aniueil oryuic abalchder rac y urenhineidet. Ac y ouyn kyngor itti arglwyd ydodwyf. beth yw dy gynghor amdanaw. Iawnaf ygwnafi heb yr arthur. mynet y hela ef auory yn ieuenetit y dyd. Apheri rybud heno ar bawp or llettyeu. Ac arryfuerys oed bennkynyd y arthur. ac areliuri oed benn mackwy. ac ar bawb y am hynny. ac ar hynny y trigyassant. agellwng y mackwy orblaen aoruc. Ac yna y dywawt gwenhwyuar wrth arthur. arglwyd heb hi agennhedy di vyvi avory y uynet yedrych ac y warandaw ar hela ykarw adywawt y mackwy. Kanhadaf ynllawen heb yr arthur. Minneu aaf heb hi. Ac yna ydywawt gwalchmei wrth arthur. Arglwyd heb ynteu ponyt oed iawn ytitheu. kanhadu yr neb y delei hwnnw attaw yny helua. llad y benn ae rodi yr neb ymynhei ae yorderch idaw ehun ae y orderch ygedymdeith idaw. na marchawc naphedestyr ydel idaw. Kanhadaf yn llawen heb yr arthur. abit y keryd ar y distein ony byd

parawt pawp auory yuynet yhela. A threulaw y nos aorugant drwy gymedrolder ogerdeu adidanweh ac ymdidaneu adiwall wasanaeth. Aphan uu amser gan bawp onadunt vynet ygyscu wynt aaethant. Aphan doeth ydyd drannoeth deffroi aorugant. agalw aoruc arthur ar y gweisson agadwei ywely. Nyt amgen. pedwar mackwy. Sef rei oedynt. Cadyrnerth uab porthawr gandwy. Ac Ambreu uab bedwor. ac amhar uab arthur. agoreu uab Custenyn. ar gwyr hynny adoethant att arthur. ac agyuarchassant well idaw. ac awiscassant ymdanaw. A ryuedu aoruc Arthur na deffroes gwenhwyuar. ac nat ymdroes yny gwely. argwyr auynnyssynt y deffroi. Nadeffrowch hi heb yr arthur. kanys gwell genthi gyscu no mynet y edrych ar yr hela. Ac yna y kerdawd arthur racdaw. ac ef aglywei deu gorn yn canu. vn yn ymyl lletty y pennkynynd. ar llall yn ymyl lletty y penn mackwy allwyr dygyuor kwbyl or niuroed adoethant att arthur. a cherdet aorugant parth ar fforest. A gwedy mynet arthur odieithyr yllys ydeffroes gwenhwyuar agalw ar y morynyon aoruc agwiscaw ymdanei A uorynyon heb hi. mi agymereis gennat neithwyr y uynet yedrych ar yr hela. Ac aet un o honawch yr ystabyl apharet dyuod ac a uo ouarch or awedo y wraged eu marchogaeth. ac ef aaeth vn onadunt. ac ny chahat ynyr ystabyl

namyn deu uarch. Agwenhwyuar ac un or morynyon aaethant ar y deuuarch. ac wynt adoethant drwy wyse. alluse ygwyr ar meirch agynhalyssant. Ac ual y bydynt yn kerdet uelly wynt aglywynt twryf mawr angherdawl. ac edrych aorugant drae-keuyn. ac wynt awelynt uarchawc ar ebawlvarch helydei athrugar yueint. amackwy gwyneu Ieuanc esgeirnoeth teyrneid arnaw. achledyf eurdwrn ar y glun. apheis aswrkot obali amdanaw. adwy eskit issel ogordwal am y draet. allenn oborffor glas ar warthaf hynny. ac aual eur wrth bop cwrr idi. acherdet yn uchelualch drybelit ffraeth gyssonuyr awnaei y march. ac ymordiwes agwennhwyuar aoruc achyuarch gwell idi aoruc. Duw arodho da itt ereint heb yr hitheu. Ami athadnabuum pann yth weleis gyntaf gynneu. agressaw Duw wrthyt. Aphaham nat aethost di gyt ath arglwyd yhela. Am na wybuum panaeth heb ef. Minneu aryuedeis heb hi gallu o honaw ef vynet yndirbud y mi. Ie arglwydes heb ef. Kyscu awneuthum i ual nawybuum pan aeth ef. agoreu vn kedymdeith genhyfi heb hi vygkedymdeithas arnaw yny kyvoeth oll wyt ti o was ieuanc. ac ef aallei uot yngyndigriuet ymi orhela ac udunt wynteu. kanys ni a glywn y kyrn pan ganer. Ac aglywn y cwn pann ellynger. aphan dechreuont alw. Ac wynt adoethant y ystlys y forest. ac yno seuyll a wnaethant. Ni

aglywn odyma heb hi pan ellynger y kwn. Ac ar hynny twryf aglywynt. ac edrych yggwrthwyneb y twrwf a orugant. Ac wynt awelent corr yn marchogaeth march ucheldew ffroenuoll maswehyn kadarndrut. Ac yn llaw y corr ydoed ffrowyll. Ac ynagos yr corr ygwelynt wreic y ar uarch canwelw telediw. aphedestric wastatualch gantaw. ac eurwise o bali ymdanei. ac yn agos idi hitheu marchawe y ar gatuarch mawr tomlyt. ac arueu trwm gloyw ymdanaw ac am y uarch. adiheu oed ganthunt na welsynt eiryoet gwr amarch ac arueu hoffach gantunt eu meint noc wynt. Aphob un o nadunt yn agos ygilyd. Gereint heb y gwenhwyuar aatwaenost di y marchawe racco mawr. nac atwen heb yr ynteu. ny at yr arueu estronawl mawr racco welet nae wyneb ef nae bryt. Dos uorwyn heb y gwenhwyuar agouyn yr corr pwy y marchawe. mynet aoruc y uorwyn yn erbyn ycorr. Sef aoruc y corr kyuaros yuorwyn pan ygwelas ynduot attaw. Agouyn aoruc yuorwyn yr corr pwy y marchawe heb hi. Nys dywedaf ytti heb ef. kanys kyndrwe dy wybot heb hi ac nas dyweddy ymi. mi aegouynnaf idaw ehun. Na ouynny myn uygrret heb ynteu. Paham heb yr hi. Am nat wyt ynenryded dyn awedo wrthaw ymdidan amharglwydi. Sef aoruc y uorwyn yna trossi penn y march tu ar marchawe. Sef aoruc y corr yna

y tharaw ar ffrowyll aoed yn yllaw ar draws y hwy-
 neb ae llygeit yny uyd y gwaet yn hidleit. Sef
 awnaeth yuorwyn odolur y dyrnawt. dyuot dracheu-
 yn. at wenhwyuar dan gwynaw y dolur. Hagyr
 iawn heb y gereint y goruc y corr athi. Mi
 aaf heb y gereint ywybot pwy y marchawc. Dos
 heb y gwenhwyuar. dyuot aoruc gereint at y corr.
 Pwy y marchawc racko heb y gereint. Nys
 dywedaf ytti heb y corr. Mi ae gouynaf yr
 marchawc ehun heb ynteu Naovynny mynn
 vygeret heb y corr. nyt wyt vn enryded di ac
 y dylyych ymdidan am arglwydi. Miui heb y
 gereint aymdideneis agwr yssyd gystal ath arglwyd
 di. athrossi penn yuarch aoruc parth ar marchawc.
 sef aoruc y corr ymordiwes ac ef ae daraw yny
 gyueir y trawsei y uorwyn. ynyoed y gwaet yn
 lliwaw y llen oed am ereint. Sef aoruc gereint
 doddi yllaw ardwrn ygledyf. achymryt kyghor yny
 uedwl ac ystyryaw aoruc nat oed dial gantaw llad
 y corr. ar marchawc aruawc yny gael ynrat aheb
 arueu. Aduot dracheuyn aoruc hyt lle ydoed
 Wenhwyuar. Doeth aphwyllawc y medreist heb
 hi. Arglwydes heb ef miui etwa aaf yny ol
 gandy gennyat ti. ac ef adaw yny diwed y gy-
 anned y kaffwyf y arueu. ae eu benffie ae ar
 wystyl. ual y kaffwyf ymbraw ar marchawc. Dos
 ditheu heb hi ac nac ymwase ac ef yny geffych

arueu da. agoual mawr uyd gennyfi ymdanat ti heb hi yny gaffwyf chwedleu ywrthyt. Os byw uydafi heb ef erbyn pryt nawn auorycher ti aglywy chwedleu odianghaf. Ac ar hynny kerdet aoruc. sef fford y kerdassant is law y llys ykaerllion. Ac yr ryt ar wyse mynet drwod. agwastattir tec edrym aruchel agerdassant yny doethant y dinastref. Ac ympenn y dref y gwelynt kaer achastell. Ac y benn y dref y doethant. Ac ual y kerdei y marchawc drwy y dref y kyuodei tylwyth pob ty y gyuarch gwell idaw ac y ressawu. Aphan-daeth gereint yrdref edrych awnei ympobty y geissaw adnabot neb or awelei. ac nyt atwaenet ef neb na neb ynteu ual y gallei ef gaffel kymmwynas o arueu ae o venffic ae ar wystyl. Aphob ty awelei ynllawn o wyr ac arueu a meirch. ac yn llathru taryaneu. Ac yn ysleipanu cledyfeu. ac yngolchi arueu. ac ynpedoli meirch. ar marchawc ar uarchoges ar corr agyrchassant y castell aoed ynydref. llawen oed bawp wrthynt or kastell. Ac ar y vylcheu ar pyrth ympob kyueir yd ymdoruynnyglynt y gyuarch gwell. ac yuot yn llawen wrthynt. Seuyll ac edrych aoruc gereint auydei dim gohir arnaw yny castell. Aphan wybu ynhyssypys y drigyaw. edrych aoruc ynygylch. ac ef awelei ar dalym or dref henllys atueiledic ac yndi neuad drydoll ac wrth nat atwaenat neb

yndref mynet aoruc yr henllys. Agwedy dyuot ohonaw parth ar llys. ny welei hayach namyn lofft awelei. aphont o uafen marmor yn dyuot or lofft. Ac ar y bont y gwelei gwrwynllwyd yn eisted. ahen dillat atueiledic ymdanaw. Sef aoruc gereint edrych arnaw yngraiff hirhynt. Sef ydywawt ygwr gwynllwyd wrthaw. Auaccwy heb ef. paedol yw y teu di. Medyllyaw heb ynteu am na wn pa le y daf heno. Adeuy di ragot yma unben heb ef. athi a geffy oreu agaffer itt. adyuot raddaw aoruc achyrchu aoruc y gwr gwynllwyd yr neuad oevlaen. Adisgynnv aoruc nny neuad ac adaw yno y uarch. adyuot raddaw tu ar lofft ef ar gwr gwynllwyd. Ac ar y lofft y gwelei gohenwreic yn eisted ar obennyd. a hen dillat atueiledic obali ymdanei. Aphan uuassei yn y llawn ieuenctit. tebic oed gantaw na welsei neb wreic degach no hi. a morwyn gyr y llaw achrys allenlliein ymdenei gohen yndechreu atueilaw. adiheu oed gantaw na welsei eiryoet un uorwyn yn gyflawnach o amylder pryt agowed athelediwrwyd no hi. ar gwr gwynllwyd adywawt wrth y uorwyn. Nyt oes was y uarch y mackwy hwnn heno namyn tydi. Ygwas-sanaeth goreu aallwyfi heb hi mi ae gwnaf ac idaw ac y uarch. A diarchenu y mackwy aoruc y uorwyn. Ac o dyna diwallu ymarch owellt ac yt. A chyrchu yr neuad ualkynt adyuot yr lofft

dracheuyn. Ac yna ydywawt y gwr gwynllwyt wrth yuorwyn. Dos yr dref heb ef ar trawgwyd goreu ac aellich ovwyt allynn par dyuot yma ac ef. Mi awnaf yn llawen arglwyd heb hi. Ac yr dref y doeth yuorwyn. ac ymdidan aorugant wynteu tra uu yuorwyn nny dref. Ac nny lle nachaf yuorwyn yndyuot agwas ygyt a hi. a chostrel ar y geuyn yn llawn o ued gwerth. achwarthawr eidon ieuane. Ac yrwng dwylaw y uorwyn yd oed talym ouara gwynn. Ac un coesset nny llenlliein. ac yr lofft ydoeth. Ny elleis i heb hi trawssgwyd well no hwnn. ac ny chawn uygredu ar well no hynn. Dadigawn heb y gereint apheri berwi y kic aorugant. aphanuu barawt eu bwyd wynt aaethant y eisted. Nyt amgen. Gereint aeistedawd yrwng gwr gwynllwyt aewreic. ar uorwyn awasanaethawd arnynt. Abwyta ac yuet aorugant. A gwedy daruot bwyta. dala ar ymdidan ar gwr gwynllwyt aorue gereint. agouyn idaw ae ef gyntaf bioed y llys yd oed yndi. Mi ysgwir heb ef ae hadeilawd a mi bieiuu y dinas ar castell a weleist ti. Och awr heb y gereint. paham y colleist ditheu hwnnw. Mi agolleis heb ynteu iarllaeth uawr ygyt ahynny. a llyma paham y colleis. Nei uab brawt aoed im. achyuoeth hwnnw ar meu vy hun agymereis i attaf. aphan doeth nerth yndaw holi y gyuoeh

awnaeth. Sef y kynheleis ynheu y gyuoeth racdaw ef. Peri aoruc ynteu ryuelu arnafi. achyvanedu cwbl ar a oed ymlaw. awrda heb y gereint auenygy di y mi padyuotyat uu y marchawe adoeth yr dinas gynneu ar uarchoges ar corr. Aphaham y mae y darpar aweleis i argweiryaw arueu. managaf heb ef. Darpar yw auory archa-re yssyd gan yr iarll Ieuanc. Nyt amgen dodi ymywn gweirglawd yssyd yno dwy fforch. ac ar y dwy fforch gwialgeing aryant. allamhystaen adodir ar y wialgeing. Athwrneimeint auyd am y llam-hysdaen. Ar niuer aweleist di yny dref oll owyr ameirch ac arueu adaw yr twrneimeint. ar wreic vwyhaf agarho adaw ygyt aphob gwr. Ac ny cheiff ymwan am yllamystaen y gwr ny bo gyt ac ef ywreic vwyhaf agarho. Ar marchawe aweleist di agauas y llamhystaen dwy vlyned. ac orkeiff ydryded vlwydyn yhanuon awneir idaw pob blwydyn wedy hynny. ac ny daw ehun yno. A marchawe y llamhystaen y gelwir y marchawe ohynn allan. Awrda heb y gereint mae dy gynghor di ymi am y marchawe hwnnw. am sarhaet ageis gan y gorr ac agauas morwyn y wenhwyuar gwreic arthur. A menegi ystyr y sarhaet aoruc gereint yr gwr gwynllwyd. Nyt hawd rodi kynghor itt kanytoes na gwreic na morwyn ydymardelwych o honei. ydelut y ymwan-

aeth. arueu aoed ymi yna yrei hynny agaffut ti. ac or bei well gennyf uy march i nor teu dy hun. A wrda heb ynteu duw adalo it. dadigawn yw gennyfi vy march vyhun ydwyfi yngynneuyn ac ef. ath arueu ditheu. Aphony edy ditheu wrda ymi ardelw or uorwyn racco. yssyd uerch y titheu. yn oet ydyd auory. Ac ordianghafi or twrneimeint. Vygkywirdeb amkaryat auyd ar yuorwyn tra uwyfi vyw. Onidianghaf inheu. kyn-diweiret uyd y uorwyn achynt. Miui heb y gwr gwynllwyt awnaf hynny yn llawen. Achans ar ymedwl hwnnw yd wyt titheu yntrigyaw. reit vyd itt pan uo dyd auory bot dy uarch ath arueu yn barawt. Kany yna ydyt marchawe y llamhystaen gostec. Nyt amgen erchi yr wreic vwyhaf agar kymryt y llamhystaen. kany goreu ygweda itti. athi ae keueist med ef yr llyned ac yr dwy. Ac or byd ae gwarauunho itt hediw ogedernit. mi ae hamdiffynnaf itt. Ac am hynny heb y gwr gwynllwyt y mae reit y titheu uot yno pan uo dyd. Aninheu yn tri avydwyn gyt athi. Ac arhynny trigyaw aorugant. Ac yny lle or nos ydaethant y gysgu. achyn ydyd kyuodi aorugant agwisgaw ymdanunt. Aphan oed dyd ydoedynt wynteu yllpedwar arglawd yn seuyll. Ac yna yd oed marchawe y llamhystaen yndodi yr ostec ac ynerchi y orderch kyrcu y llamhystaen. Na

chyrch heb y gereint y mae yma uorwyn yssyd degach athelediwach adlyedogach. Ac aedyly ynwell nothi. Os tydi agynhely y llamhystaen yn eidi hi dyret ragot y ymwan amiui. Dyuot racdo aoruc gereint hyt ympenn y weirglawd. yn gyweir o varch ac arueu trwm rytlyt dielw estronawl ymdanaw. ac ymda yuarch ac ymgyrchu aorugant. Athorri to obeleidyr. athorri yr eil. Athorri ydryded do. a hynny bob eilwers. Ac wynt ae torrynt ual y dygit attunt. Aphannwelei y iarll ae niuer marchawe y llamhystaen ynhydyr. dolef a llewenyd agorawen auydei gantaw ef aeniuer. athristau awnaei y gwr gwynllwyt aewreic aeuerch. ar gwr gwynllwyd awassanaethei y ereint or peleidr ual y torrei. Ar corr awassanaethei uarchawe y llamhystaen. Ac yna y doeth y gwr gwynllwyt at ereint. Aunben heb ef welydy yma y paladr aoed ymllaw i y dyd ym urdwyt yn uarchawe urdawl. Ac yr hyt hediw ny thorreis ef. ac y mae arnaw penn iawnda. kanythyckya un paladr gennyt. Gereint agymerth y gwaew gan y diolweh yr gwr gwynllwyt. Ar hynny nachaf y corr yn dyuot agwaew gantaw ynteu y arglwyd. wely dy yma y titheu waew nyt gwaeth heb y corr. achoffa na sauawd marchawe eiryoet gennyt kyhyt ac y mae hwnn ynseuyll. Y rof aduw heb y gereint onyt anghau ebrwyd amdwei. ny henbyd

gwell ef oth borth di. Ac obell y wrthaw gordinaw y uarch aoruc gereint. ae gyrchu ef gan y rybudyaw agossot arnaw dynawt tostlym creulawn drut. ygkedernit y daryan yny holldes y daryan. Ac yny tyrr yr arueu ygkyueir y gossot. Ac yny tyr y gegleu. Ac yny vyd ynteu ef ae gyfrwy dros bedrein y uarch yr llawr. Ac yn gyflym disgynnu aoruc gereint allidiaw. athynnu cledyf ae gyrchu ynllityawelym. y kyuodes y marchawc ynteu athynnu cledyf arall yn erbyn gereint. Ac ar eu traet ymffust achledyfeu yny yttoed arueu pob un onadunt yn serigyluriw gan ygilyd. Ac yny yttoed ychwys argwaet yndwyn lleuuer eu llygeit racdunt. Aphan uei hyttraf gereint y llawenhei ygwr gwynllwyd ae wreic ae uersch. Aphan uei hyttraf y marchawc y llawenhei yiarll ae bleit. Aphan welas y gwr gwynllwyd ereint wedy kaffel dynawt mawrdost. nessau aoruc attaw yn gyflym a dywedut wrthaw. Aunben heb ef coffa y sarhaet. ageueist ygan y corr. Aphonyt y geissaw dial dy sarhaet ydeuthost di yma. asarhaet gwenhwyuar gwreic arthur. Dyuot aoruc y ereint ymadrawd y gwr wrthaw. a galw attaw y nerthoed. adyrchael y gledyf. agossot ar y marchawc ygywarthaf y benn yny tyrr holl arueu y benn. ac yny tyrr y kie oll ar croen. ac yny iat. yny glwyua ar yr asgwrn. ac yny y marchawc arydeu-

lin. Abwrw y gledyf oelaw aoruc. Ac erchi trugared y ereint. arywyr heb ef y gadawd vygkamryuic am balchder ym erchi nawd. Ac ony chaf yspeit y ymwneuthur aduw am vym-pechawt. Ac y ymdidan ac offeiriet. ny hannwyf well o nawd. Mi a rodaf nawd itt gan hynn heb y gereint. Dy uynet hyt at wenhwyuar gwreic arthur ywneuthur iawn idi am sarhaet y morwyn oth gorr. Digawn yw gennyf inheu awnaethum i arnat ti am ageueis o sarhaet gennyt ti ath gorr. Ac nadisgynnych or pan elych odyma hyt rac bronn gwenhwyvar y wneuthur iawn idi ual y barnher yn llys arthur. Aminheu awnaf hynny yn llawen. Aphwy wyt titheu heb ef. Mi ereint uab erbin. Amanac ditheu pwy wyt. Mi edern uab nud. Ac yna y byrywyt ef ar y march ac y doeth raddaw hyt ynllys arthur. ar wreic uwyhaf agarei yny vlaen ae gorr. adrycyruerth mawr gantunt. a datkan y chwedl ef hyt yna. Ac yna ydoeth y Iarll bychan ae niuer hyt lle yd oed ereint achyuarch gwell idaw ae wahawd gyt ac er yr castell. Na vynnaf heb y gereint. yr lle y bum neithwyr yd af heno. Kany uynny dywahawd. ti auynny diwallrwyd or a allafi y beri itt ir lle y buost neithwyr. Ami abaraf enneint itt a bwrw dy vlinder ath ludet yarnat. Duw adalo itt heb y gereint aminheu a af ymlletty. Ac

uelly ydoeth gereint. a nywl iarll ae wreic ae uerch. Aphan doethant yr llofft. yd oed gweission ystauell y iarll ieuanc ae gwassanaeth gwedy dyuot yr llys. Ac ynkyweiriaw y tei oll ac yn eu diwallu owellt a than. Ac ar oet byrr ynbarawt yr enneint. ac ydaeth gereint idaw. agolchi y benn awnaethpwy. Ac ar hynny y doeth y Iarll ieuanc ar y deugeinuet o uarchogyon urdolyon. y rwng y wyr ehun a gwahodwyr or torneimeint. Ac yna y doeth ef or enneint. Ac yderchis yr iarll idaw vynet yr neuad y vwyta. Mae ynywl iarll heb ynteu ae wreic ae uerch. Y maent yny lofft racko heb y gwas ystauell y iarll. yngwiscaw ymdanunt y gwiscoed a beris y iarll ydwyn udunt. Na wiscet y uorwyn heb ynteu dim ymdanei onyt y chrys aellenlliein ynydel ylys arthur y wisgaw owenhwyuar ywise avynno ymdanei. Ac nywiscawd yuorwyn. Ac yna ydoeth pawb yr neuad onadunt. Ac ymolchi aorugant amynet y eisted ac y vwyta. Sef ual yd eistedassant. Or neill tu y ereint yd eistedawd y iarll ieuanc. Ac odynd ynywl iarll. or tu arall y ereint yd oed y uorwyn ae mam. A gwedy hynny pawb ual yracvlaenei y enryded. Abwyta awnaethant adidlawt wassanaeth ac amylder o amryuael anregyon agawssant. Ac ymdidan aorugant. Nyt amgen no gwahod or iarll ieuanc ereint trannoeth. Na-

uynnaf y rof aduw heb y gereint. ylys arthur ydafi ar uorwyn honn auory. adigawn yw gennyf hyt y mae ynywl iarll ar dlodi agouut ac ygeissaw aghwanegu gossymdeith idaw ydafi ynbennaf. A unben heb yr iarll ieuanc nyt om kam i ymae ynywl heb gyuoeth. Myn uygeret i heb y gereint ny byd ef heb y gyuoeth onyt agheu ebrwyd am dwe i. Ha unben heb ef am auu o anghyssondeb y rofi ac ynywl. mi auydaf wrth dygyghor di yllawen gan dyuot yngyffredin ar y iawnder y rynghom. Nyt archafi heb y gereint rodi idaw. namyn ydylyet ehun ae amrygoll yr pangolles y gyuoeth hyt hediw. A minheu awnaf hynny yn llawen yrot ti heb ef. Ie heb y gereint auo yma or adylhyo bot yn wr y ynywl gwrhaet idaw or lle. ahynny aoruc ygwyr oll. ac ar y tagneued honno y trigywyt. ae gastell ae dref ae gyuoeth aedewit y ynywl. achwbwl or agollassei hyt ynoet y tlws lleihaf a gafas. Ac yna ydywawt ynywl wrth ereint. A unben heb ef yuorwyn a ymar-delweist o honei hyt y bu y twrneimeint. parawt yw y wneuthyr dy ewyllys a llyma hi yth uedyant. Ny mynnafi heb ynteu namynbot y uorwyn ual ymae yny del y lys arthur. ac arthur agwenhwyuar a vynnaf eubot yn rodyeit aryuorwyn. athrannoeth y kychwynnassant racdunt y lys arthur. Kyfranc gereint hyt yma.:

¶ Llyma weithon ual yd helawd arthur y carw. rannu yr erhyluaeu or gwyr ar cwn. agellwng y cwn arnaw aorugant. adiwethaf ki aellynghwyt arnaw annwylgi arthur. cauall oed y enw. ac adaw yr hollgwn aoruc arodi ystum yr carw. ac ar yr eil ystum y doeth yr carw y erhylua arthur. ac arthur ayngauas ac ef. Achynn kyflauanu o neb arnaw. neur daroed y arthur lad y benn. Ac yna kanu corn llad a wnaethpwyt. ac yna dyuot aorugant pawp ygyt. adyuot aoruc kadyrieith att arthur adywedut wrthaw. Arglwyd heb ef y mae racco uenhwyvar heb neb gytahi namyn un uorwyn. Arch ditheu heb yr arthur y gildas uab kaw ae yscolheigyon y llys oll kerdet gyt a gwenhwyuar parth ar llys. a hynny a wnaethant wynteu. Ac yna y kerdwys pawb o nadunt a dala ar ymdidan aorugant am benn y carw y bwy y rodit. Un yn mynnu y rodi yr wreic yr vwyhaf agarei ef. Arall yr wreic vwyhaf agarei ynteu. Aphawb or teulu ar marchogyon yn amrysson yn chwerw am y penn. ac ar hynny y daethant yr llys. Ac y gyt ac y kicleu arthur a gwenhwyuar yr amrysson am y penn. ydywawt gwenhwyuar yna wrth arthur. Arglwyd heb hi. Llyma vygkyghor i am benn y carw. na rodher yny del gereint uab erbin or neges y dedyw idi. A dywedut y arthur ystyr yneges aoruc gwenhwyuar. Gwneler hynny yn

llawen heb yr arthur. ar hynny y trigywyf. a thrannoeth y peris gwenhwyuar. bot disgwyleit ar y gaer am dyuotyat gereint. A gwedy hanner dyd y gwelynt godrumyd odyn bychan ar uarch. ac yny ol ynteu gwreic neu uorwyn debygynt hwy ar uarch. ac yny hol hitheu marchawc mawr gochrwin penn issel goathrist. ac arueu briwedie amdlawt ymdanaw. Achynn eudyuot ygkyuyl y porth y doeth un or disgwyleit hyt lle yd oed wenhwyuar. adywedut idi y ryw dynyon awelynt ar ryw ansawd oed arnunt. Ny wnn i pwy ynt hwy heb ef. Mi aegwnn heb y gwenhwyuar llyma y marchawc yd aeth gereint yny ol. athebie yw gennyf nat gan y uod y mae yndyuot. ac ymordiwedawd gereint ac. neur dialawd sarhaet y uorwyn pan uo lleihaf. ac ar hynny nachaf y porthawr yndyuot hyt lle ydoed wenhwyuar. Arglwydes heb ef y mae yny porth marchawc. ac nywelas dyn eiryoet a golwe mor athrugar edrych arnaw ac ef. Arueu briwedie amdlawt yssyd ymdanaw. alliw y waet arnunt yndrech noc eu lliw ehun. awdost di pwy yw ef heb hi. gwnn heb ynteu. Edyrn uab nud yw med ef. nyt atwen inheu ef. ac yna ydoeth gwenhwyuar yr porth yny erbyn. ac y mywn ydoeth. ac y bu dost gan wenhwyuar gwelet yr olwe awelei arnaw. pei na attei gyt ac ef y corr yngyndrwc ywybot ac yd oed. Ar hynny kyuarach

aoruc edyrn y wenhwyuar. Duw arodo da itt heb yr hitheu. Arglwydes heb ef dy annerch y gan ereint uab erbin y gwas goreu adewraf. A ymwelas ef athi heb hi. do heb ef ac nyt yr lles ymi. ac nyt arnaw ef ydoed hynny namyn arnafi arglwydes. Ath annerch y gan ereint. achan dy annerch ef amkymhellawd i hyt yma. y wneuthur dy ewyllys di amgodyant dy uorwyn y gan y corr. Ynteu madeuedic yw gantaw ygodyant ef. am aoruc arnafi kann tebygei vymot ynenbeitrwyd am vy eneit. Achymellyat cadarndrut gwrawl milwryeid aoruc ef arnaf fi hyt yma. y wneuthyr iawn itti arglwydes. Oia wr pa le yd ymordiwedawd ef athi. yny lle yd oedem ynchware ac yn amrysson am lamhystaen. yny dref aelwir yr awrhonn kaer dyff. ac nyt oed gyt ac ef oniuer. nammyn tri dyn godlawt atueiledic euhansawd. Nyt amgen gwr gwynllwyt gohen. agwreic oetawc a morwyn ieuanc delediw. ahen dillat atueiledic ymdanynt. ac ardelw caru y uorwyn o ereint yd ymyrrawd yny twrneimeint am y llamhystaen. adywedut bot yn well ydyliei y uorwyn. honno y llamhystaen nor uorwyn yma. aoed gyt amiui. ac amhynny ymwan aorugam. ac ual y gwely di arglwydes y gedewis vivi. Awr heb hi pa bryt y tebygy di dyuot gereint yma. Auory arglwydes y tebygaf i ydyuot ef ar uorwyn. Ac yna y doeth arthur

attaw. a chyuarch gwell a oruc ef y arthur. ac edrych hir hynt aoruc arthur arnaw. abot yn aruthyr gantaw ywelet uelly. ac ual tybyeit y adnabot. agouyn idaw. Ae edyrn uab nud wyt ti. Mi arglwyd heb ynteu gwedy nygyhurd ami diruawr ouut a gwelioded annodefedic amenegi cwbl oe angherdet y arthur. Ie heb yr arthur. Iawn yw ywenwyuar uot yn drugarawc wrthyt wrth aglywafi. Ydrugared a uynnych di arglwyd heb hi. mi aegwnaf ac ef. wrth uot yngymeint gewilyd itti arglwyd kyhyrdu kewilyd amiui ac athyhun. Llyna yssyd iawnaf am hynny heb yr arthur. gadel medegynaethu ygwr yny wyper auobwy. ac os byw vyd gwnaet iawn mal y barno goreu gwyr y llys. achymer ueicheu ar hynny. Os marw uyd ynt. gormod uyd agheu gwas kystal ac edern yn sarhaet morwyn. Da yw genhyfi hynny heb y gwenhwuar. Ac yna yd aeth arthur ynoruodawe drostaw. achradawc uab llyr. a gwallawc uab llennawc. Ac owein uab nud. a gwalchmei. adigawn yam hynny. ac y peris arthur galw morgan tut attaw. penn medygon oed hwnnw. Kymer attat edern uab nud. Aphar gyweiriaw ystauell idaw. A phar uediginyaeth idaw. yngystal ac y parut y mi pei bewn urathedic. ac na at neb y ystauell y aflonydu arnaw. namyn ti ath disgyblon ae medeginyaetho. Mi awnaf hynny

yn llawen arglwyd heb y morgan tut. Ac yna y dywawt y distein. Pa le y mae iawn arglwyd gorchymun y uorwyn. Y wenhwyuar ae llaw-uorynyon heb ynteu. ar distein ae gorchymyn-nawd. Euchwedyl wynt hyt yma.

Trannoeth y doeth gereint parth ar llys. a disgwyleit oed ar y gaer y gan wenhwyuar rac y dyuot yndirybud. Ar disgwylat adoeth hyt lle yd oed wenhwyuar. Arglwydes heb ef mi a debygaf y gwelaf ereint ar uorwyn gyt ac ef. ac ar uarch y mae. aphedyt wisc ymdanaw. y uorwyn hagen ual gorwyn y gwelaf athebic y lieinwisc awelaf ymdanei. Ymgweirwch oll wragedin. adowch yn erbyn gereint y ressawu. ac yuot yn llawen wrthaw. adyuot a aoruc gwenhwyuar yn erbyn gereint ar uorwyn. Aphandaw gereint hyt lle ydoed gwenhwyvar kyuarch gwell aoruc idi. Duw arodo da itt heb hi agressaw wrthyt. ahynt ffrwythlawn donyawc hyrrwyd glotuawr adugost. aduw adalo itt heb hi peri iawn ym yn gynualchet ac y peraist. Arglwydes heb ef un abuchwn peri iawn itt wrth dy ewyllys. allyma yuorwyn y keueist ti dy warthrud oe hachaws. Ie heb y gwenhwyuar gressaw duw wrthi. ac nyt cam bot yn llawen wrthi. Dyuot y mywn aorugant adisgynnv amynet gereint hyt lle ydoed arthur achyuarch gwell idaw.

Duw a rodo da itt heb yr arthur agressaw duw wrthyt. achyt caffo edern uab nud gouut achlwyueu gennyt ti hynt lwydyannus adugost. nyt arnaf i y bu hynny heb y gereint. namyn ar ryuic edern uab nud ehun nat ymgystlynei. nyt ymadawn inheu ac ef yny wypwn pwy uei. neu yny orffei y lleill ar y llall. awr heb yr arthur pa le y mae y uorwyn agiglef y bot yth ardelw di. Ymae gwedy mynet gyt agwenhwyuar y hystauell. Ac yna ydeuth arthur y welet y uorwyn. allawen uu arthur aegedymdeithon aphawb orllys oll wrth y uorwyn. A hyspys oed gan bawp onadunt pei kyt rettei gossymdeith y uorwyn aephryt. nawel-synt eiryoet un ympach no hi. Ac arthur auu rodyat ar yuorwyn yereint. arrwym a wneyit yna rwng deudyn awnaethpwyt y rwng gereint ar-uorwyn. adewis ar holl wiscoed gwenhwyuar yr uorwyn. ar neb awelei y uorwyn yny wisc honno ef awelei olwe wedeidlwys delediw arnei. ar dyd hwnw ar nos honno atreulassant drwy dogynder ogerdeu. ac amylder o anregyon wiodeu. alluossyd o waryeu. Aphan vu amser gantunt uynet y gysgu wynt aaethant. Ac ynyr ystauell yd oed wely arthur agwenhwyuar y gwnaethpwyt gwely y ereint ac enit. ar nos honno gyntaf y kysgassant ygyt. athrannoeth y llonydawd arthur yr eircheit dros ereint odidlawt rodyon. acheneuinaw aoruc y

uorwyn ar llys. adwyn kedymdeithon idi o wyr agwraged hyt nadywedit am vn vorwyn yn ynys prydein vwy noc amdanei. Ac yna y dywawt gwenhwyuar. Iawn ymedreis i heb hi ambenn y carw na rodit y neb yny delei ereint. a llyma le iawn y rodi ef. y enit uerch ynywl y uorwyn glotuoraf. ac nythebygaffi ae gwarauuno idi. Kanyt oes ryngthi aneb o nyt yssyd o garyat achedymdeithas. Canmoledic uu gan bawb hynny a chan arthur heuyt. a rodi penn y karw awnaethpwyt y enit. Ac o hynny allan lluosogi y chlot. ae chedymdeithon ohynny yn vwy no chynt. Sef aoruc gereint o hynny allan caru carw twrneimeint achyfrangeu calet. abudugawl y deuei ef o bop un. ablwydyn adwy atheir y bu ef yn hynny yny yttoed y glot yn ehedec dros wyneb y deyrnas.

A threiglweith ydoed arthur yn dala llys ygkaer llion ar wyse y sulgwyn. nachaf yndyuot attaw kennadeu doethprud. dyscediclawm ymadrawdlym ac ynkyuarch gwell y arthur. Duw arodho da ywch heb yr arthur a gressaw duw wrthyeh. ac o pa le pan deuwech chwi. Pandeuwn arglwyd heb wy o gernyw achennadeu ym ni y gan erbin uab custennin dy ewythyrr di. ac attat y mae yn kennadwri ath annerch y ganthaw. mal y dyly ewythyrr annerch y nei. ac ual ydyly gwr annerch y arglwyd. ac yuenegi ytti yuot ef yn

amdrymmu ac yn llescu ac yndynessu ar heneint.
ae gyttiroyon owybot hynny yn camderwynnu
wrthaw. ac yn chwennychu y dir ae gyuoeth. Ac
ynadolwe y mae y ti arglwyd ellwng gereint y uab
attaw y gadw y gyuoeth ac y wybot y deruyneu.
Amenegi y mae idaw bot yn well idaw treulaw
blodeu y Ieuenetit ae dewred ynkynnal yderuyneu
ehun. noc yn twrneimeint diffwyth kyt caffo clot
yndunt. Ie heb yr arthur ewch y ymdiarchenu.
Achymewch ych bwyt. a byrrych awch blinder
y arnawch. Achynn ych mynet ymeith ateb a
geffoch. Yvwytta yd aethant. Ac yna medylaw
aoruc arthur. nat oet hawd gantaw ellwng gereint
ywrthaw nac o unllys ac ef. Nyt oed hawd na-
thec ganthaw ynteu. uot y geuynderw yn gwar-
chadw y gyuoeth ae deruyneu cany allei y dat eu
kynnal. Nyt oed lei gual gwenhwyuar ac hiraeth
hi ar holl wraged ar holl uorynyon. rac ouyn
mynet y uorwyn y wrthunt. Y dyd hwnnw. ar
nos honno a dreulyssant drwy diwallrwyd o bob
peth. Ac arthur auenegis y ereint ystyr y gen-
nadwri adyuotyat y kennadeu o gernyw attaw
ef yno. Ie heb y gereint yr a del nac o les nac
o afles ymi arglwyd o hynny. dy uynnu di awnaf
am y gennadwri honno. Llyma yw dy gynghor
am hynny heb yr arthur. kyt boet dyhir gennyfi
dy uynet ti. mynet o honat y gyuanhedu dy gyu-

oeth. ac y gadw dy deruyneu. achymer y niver a
vynnych gyt athi amwyhaf agerych om fydlonyon
i yn hebryngyeit arnat. ac athgarant ditheu ath-
gytuarchogyon. Duw adalo itt a minneu awnaf
hynny heb ygereint. Paodwrd heb y gwenhwyuar
aglywafi y gennwch chwi. ac am hebryngyeit ar
ereint parth aewlat. Ie heb yr arthur. Reit yw
y minneu uedylyaw heb hi. am hebryngyeit a
diwallrwyd ar yr unbennes yssyd gyt a minneu.
Iawn awney heb yr arthur. Ac y gysgu ydaeth-
ant y nos honno. a thrannoeth yd ellyngwyt y
kennadeu y ymdeith. A dywedunt udunt y deuei
ereint yn eu hol. Y trydyd dyd gwedy hynny y
kychwynnawd gereint. Sef niuer aaeth gyt ac
ef gwalchmai uab gwyar; ariogoned uab brenhin
iwerdon. ac ondyaw uab duc bwrgrwin. Gwilym
uab rwyf ffreine. Howel uab emyr llydaw. Eliury
anaw kyrd. Gwynn uab tringat. Goreu uab cus-
tennin. Gweir gwrhyt uawr. Garannaw uab go-
lithmer. Peredur uab efrawe. Gwynnlllogell. gwyr
ynat llys arthur. Dyuyr uab alun dyuet. Gwrei
gwalstawt ieithoed. Bedwyr uab bedrawt. Had-
wry uab gwryon. Kei uab kynyr. Ody ar ffranc.
Ystiwart llys arthur. Ac Edern uab nud. Heb
y gereint a glywaf idigawn uarchogaet a uynnaf
gyt ami. Ie heb yr arthur ny weda itti dwyn y
gwr honnw ygyt athi. kyt boet iach yny wneler

tangneued y ryngtaw agwenhwyuar. Ef ar allei ywenhwyuar y ganhadu y gyt ami ar ueicheu os kanhatta. kanhadet heb ueicheu. kanys digawn ogymweu agouutyau yssyd ar y gwr yn lle sarhaet y uorwyn ygan y corr. Ie heb y gwenhwyuar awelych di yuot yniawn am hynny ti a gereint mi ae gwnaf yn llawen arglwyd. Ac yna y kanhadawd hi edern y uynet yn ryd. adigawn y am hynny aaeth yn hebryngeit ar ereint. achychwyn aorugant. acherdet ynwypaf niuer orawelas neb eiryoet parth ahafren. Ac ar y parth draw y Hafren ydoed goreugwyr erbin uab custennin. ae datmaeth yn eu blaen yn aruoll gereint yn llawen. a llawer o wraged y llys y gan y uam ynteu yn erbyn enit uerch ynywl y wreic ynteu. Adiruawr oruoled allewenyd agymmerth pawp or llys yndunt. ac or holl gyuoeth yn erbyn gereint. rac meint y kerynt ef. ac rac meint y kynnullassai ynteu glot yr pan athoed y wrthynt hwy. Ac am uot y uedwl ynteu ar oreskyn ygyfoeth ehun. Ac y gadw y deruyneu. ac yr llys ydoethant. ac ydoed ynyllys udunt ehelaethrwd diwallualch o amryuael anregyon ac amylder gwirodeu. adidlawt wassanaeth. ac amryuaelon gerdeu agwaryeu. Ac o anryded gereint y gwahodet holl wyrda y kyuoeth y nos honno y ymweleint agereint. Ardyd hwnnw adreulassant ar nos honno drwy gymedrollder o

esmwythdra. Ac yn Ieuenctit ydyd drannoeth kyuodi aoruc erbin. adyynnu attaw ereint. ar goreugwyr adathoed y hebrwng. adywedut wrth ereint. gwr amdrwm oedawe wyfi heb ef. athra elleis i gynnal y kyuoeth ytti ac y myhun mi ae kynnheleis. athitheu gwas ieuanc wyt. ac ymblodeu dy dewred ath ieuencit ydwyt. Kynnal dy gyuoeth weithon. Ie heb y gereint. om bod i ny rodut ti medyant dy gyuoeth ym llaw i yr awr honn. ac nyndygut ettwa o lys arthur. Yth law di mi y rodaf i achymer heuyt hediw wrogaeth dy wyr. Ac yna ydywawt Walchmei. Iawnaf yw itti lonydu yr eircheit hediw. ac auory kymer wrogaeth dygyuoeth. Ac yna y dyuynnwyth yr eircheit y un lle. ac yna y doeth kadyrieith attunt y edrych eu haruedyt. ac y ouyn y bawb beth aeruynnynt. atheulu arthur adechreuwyth rodi. ac yny lle y doeth gwyr kernyw ac y rodassant wynteu. ac ny bu hir y buant yn rodi rac meint brys pawb onadunt yrodi. ac or adoeth y erchi da yno. nyt aeth neb ymeith odyo. namyn gan y uod. Ar dyd hwnnw ar nos honno a dreulassant drwy gymedrolder o esmwythdra. Athrannoeth yn ieuencit ydyd yderchis erbin yereint anuon kennadeu ar y wyr y ovyn vdunt aoed diwrthrwg gantunt ydyuot y gymryt eu gwrogaeth. ac aoed ganthunt aebar ae enniwet odun adottynt yny

erbyn. Yna y gyrrawd gereint gennadeu ar wyr kernyw y ovyn udunt hynny. ac ydywedassant wynteu nat oed gantunt namyn kyflawnder olew- enyd agogonyant ganbawp onadunt am dyuot ger- eint y gymryt eu gwrogaeth. Ac yna y kymmerth ynteu gwrogaeth aoed yno o nadunt. Ac yno y gyt y buant y dryded nos. Athrannoeth yd arou- unawd teulu arthur ymeith. Rygyghyrth yw ywch uynet ymeith ettwa arhowch ygyt ami nny darffo ymgymryt gwrogaeth vyggoreugwyr or aerkyttyo. o nadunt dyuot attaf. ac wynt a drigyassant yn y daruu idaw ef hynny. ac y kychwynnassant hwy parth allys arthur. ac yna ydaeth gereint y eu hebrwng ef ac enit hyt yndiganhwy. ac yna y gwahanyssant. Ac yna ydywawt ondyaw uab due bwrwyn wrth ereint. Kerda heb ef eithauoed dy gyuoeth yn gyntaf. Ac edrych yn llwyrgraff der- uynev dy gyuoeth. ac or gorthrymha gouut arnat manac ar dy gedymdeithon. Duw adalo itt heb ef amineu awnaf hynny ac yna ykerdawd gereint eithauoed y gyuoeth. achyvarwydyt hyspys gyt ac ef. o oreugwyr y gyuoeth. ar amcan pellaf a dangosset idaw agetwis ynteu gantaw. ac ual ygnottayssei traau yn llys arthur. kyrchu twrnei- meint awnaei ac ymwybot argwyr dewraf achad- arnaf. nny oed glotuawr nny gyueir honno ual y buassei yn lle arall gynt. ac nny gyuoethoges y

lys ae gedymdeithon ae wyrda. or meirch goreu
ar arueu goreu. ac or eurdlysseu arbennickaf
agoreu. ac ny orffowyssawd ef o hynny ehedawd
yglot dros wyneb y deyrnas. Aphanwybu ef hyn-
ny. dechreu caru esmwythder ac ysgavnrwyd aoruc
ynteu. Kanyt oed neb adalei aruot nny erbyn.
acharu y wreic agwastatrwyd nny lys. acherdeu
adidanweh. achartreuu yn hynny dalym aoruc.
Ac ynol hynny karu yscafalweh oe ystauell ae
wreic. hyt nad oed digrif dim gantaw namyn
hynny. nny yttoed ynkolli calon y wyrda ae hela
aedigrifweh. a chalon cwbyl o niuer y lys. ac nny
oed ymodwrd agogan arnaw gan lawgan dylwyth
yllys. am y uot ynymgolli yngynlwyret ahynny ac
eu kedymdeithas wy o garyat gwreic. ar geireu
hynny aaeth hyt att erbin. agwedy clybot o erbin
hynny. Dywedut aoruc ynteu hynny y enit.
agouyn aoruc idi ae hihi oed yn peru hynny y
ereint. ac yn dod y danaw ymadaw ae lwyth ac ae
niuer. Navi myn vygkyffes yduw heb hi. ac nyt
oesdim gassach gennyfi no hynny. ac ny wydyat
hi beth awnaei. kanyt oed hawd ganthi adef
hynny y ereint. Nyt oed haws genthi hitheu
warandaw araglywei heb rybudyaw gereint ymdan-
aw. agoueileint mawr adelis hi yndi amhynny.
Aboregweith yr haf ydoedynt yn eugwely ac
ynteu wrth yr erchwyn. ac enit oed heb gyscu

y mywn ystauell wydrin. ar heul yn tywynnu ar y gwely. ar dillat gwedy rylithraw yar ydwyuron ef aedwureich. ac ynteu ynkyseu. Sef aoruc hitheu edrych tecket ac aruthret yr olwe awelei arnaw. adywedut. Gwae ui heb hi os om achaws i y mae y breicheu hynn ar dwyuron yn kolli clot a milwryaeth kymeint ac aoed eidunt. achan hynny ellwng y dagreu yn hidleit. yny dygwydasant ar y dwy uron ef. ac un or petheu ae deffroes ef un hynny ygyt ar ymadrawd hi kynno hynny. amedwl arall ae kyffroes ynteu nat yr medwl ymdanaw ef ydywedassei hi hynny. namyn yr ystyryaw karyat ar wr arall drostaw ef. adam-unaw yscaualwch hebdaw ef. ac ar hynny sef aoruc gereint antangneuedu yny uedwl. agalw ar ysqwier idaw. adyuot hwnnw attaw. Par yngyflym heb ynteu kyweiryaw uy march am arueu. ac eu bot yn barawt. achyuot titheu heb ef wrth enit agwisc ymdanat. Aphar gyweiraw dy uarch. a dwe y wisce waethaf ar dy helw gennyt wrth uarchogaeth. ameuyll ymi heb ef or deuy di yma yny wpych di agolleis i vy nerthoed yn kygwplet ac ydyweddy di. ac ygyt ahynny or byd kynnysgualhet itt ac ydoed dy damunet y geissaw yscaualwch am y neb y medyllyt ymdanaw. Achyuodi aoruc hitheu agwiscaw yscaeluswisc ymdanei. Ny wnn i heb hi dim oth uedyllyeu di arglwyd.

Nysgwybydy di yr awrhonn heb ef. Ac yna y daeth gereint y ymwelet ac erbin. awrda heb ef neges yd wyf yn mynet idi. ac nyt hyspys gennyfi pabryt ydeuaf dracheuyn. asynnya di heb ef wrda wrth dygyuoeth ynydelwyfi drachen. Mi awnaf heb ef. ac eres yw gennyf mor deissyuyt yd wyt yn mynet. a phwy agerda gyt athi wrth nat wyt wrdi ygerdet tir lloegyr yn unic. Nydaw gyt amiui namyn un dyn arall. Duw ath gyghoro uu mab heb yr erbin. allawer dyn ae hawl arnat yn lloegyr. Ac yr lle ydoed y uarch ydoeth gereint. Ac ydoed yuarch yngyweir oarueu trwm estronawl gloyw. Ac erchi aoruc ynteu yenit ysgynnu ar ymarch acherdet or blaen. a chymryt ragor mawr. Ac yr awelych nac yr aglywych heb ef arnafi. nac ymchoeldi dracheuyn. Ac ony dywedafi wrthyt ti nadywett ti vngeir heuyt. Acherdet racdunt a orugant. Ac nyt yfford digrifaf achyuanhedaf aberis ef ycherdet. namyn yfford diffeithaf adiheuaf uot llatron yndi. aherwyr abwystuileid gwennwynic. adyuot yr brifford ae chanlyn aorugaut achoet mawr a welynt y wrthunt. a ffarth ar coet y deuthant. Ac yn dyuot orkoet allan ygwelynt pedwar marchawe aruawe. ac edrych aorugant arnunt. adywedut aoruc un o honunt. Llyma le da ynni. heb ef y gymryt. ydeuarch racko ar arueu ar wreic heuyt. ahynny a gaffwn ynsegur yr

yr un marchawc pendrwm goathrist racco llibin.
ar ymdidan hwnnw agigleu enit. Ac nywydyat
hitheu beth awnaei rac ouyn gereint ae dywedut
hynny ae tewi. Dial duw arnaf heb hi onyt
desissach gennyf vy angheu oe law ef noc olaw
neb. achyt ymlado ami. mi aedywedaf idaw rac
gwelet angheu arnaw ef yndyvryt. Achyuaros
gereint aoruc yny uyd ynagos idi. Arglwyd heb
hi aglywydi geireu ygwyr ymdanat. Dyrchael y
wyneb aoruc ynteu ac edrych arnei yn llidiawc.
Nyt oed reit ytti heb ef namyn cadw ygeir.
aarchyssit itt. Sef oed hwnnw tewi. Nyt am-
geled gennyf yteu. ac nyt rybud. achyt mynnych
di gwelet vy angheu i am diuetha or gwyr racko.
nyt oes arnafi un argysswr. Ac ar hynny estwng.
gwaew aoruc y blaenaf o honnunt agossot arereint.
Ac ynteu ae herbynnawd ef ac nyt ualgwr llesc.
agellwng ygossot heibaw aoruc. Agossot aoruc
ynteu ar y marchawc yntewder ydaryan. yny hylt
ydaryan ac yny dyr yr arueu. ac yny uyd dogyn
kyuelin uawr yndaw ynteu orpaladyr. Ac yny
vyd hyt gwaew gereint dros pedrein y uarch yr
llawr. Ar eil marchawc ae kyrchawd ynllidiawc
amlad ygedymdeith. Ac ar ungossot y byryawd
ef hwnnw ac ylladawd ual y llall. Ar trydyd
aekyrchawd. Ac uelly ylladawd hwnnw. ac uelly
ylladawd y pedwryd. Trist ac aflawen oed y

uorwyn yn edrych ar hynny. Diseynmu aoruc gereint adiot arueu ygwyr lladedic. aedodi yn eu kyfrwyau. a ffrwynglymhu ymeirch aoruc. Ac ysgynnu ar yuarch. Wely di awnelych heb ef kymer di y pedwarmeirch agyrr rac dy vronn. Acherda or blaen ual ydercheis itt gynneu. Ac nadywet ti vn geir wrthyfi yny dywettwyf i yngyntaf wrthyt ti. Ymkyffes y duw heb ef os hynny nys gwney ny byd diboen itt. Mi awnaf vyggallu am hynny arglwyd heb hi wrth di gynghor di. Wynt agerdassant racdunt ygoet. Ac adaw ycoet aorugant adyuot y wastattir mawr, ac ymperued y gwastattir ydoed byrgoet pendew dyrys. Ac ywrth hwnnw ygwelynt tri marchawe yndyuot attunt. Yngyweir o ueirch ac arueu hyt y llawr ymdanunt ac ymdan eu meirch. Sef aoruc yuorwyn edrych yn graff arnunt. Aphanndoethant yn agos. Sef ymdidan aglwei gantunt. llyma dyuot da ynni heb wynt ynsegvr. Pedwar meirch aphedwar arueu. Ac yr y marchawe llaestrist racko rat y kaffwn wynt. ar uorwyn heuyt yn medyant ybyd. Gwir yw hynny heb hi blin yw y gwr o ymhwrdd argwyr gynneu. dial duw arnaf onys rybudyaf heb hi. Ac aros gereint aoruc yuorwyn yny uyd yn agos idi. Arglwyd heb hi pony chlywy di ymdidan y gwyr racko ymdanat. beth yw hynny heb ef. Dywedut y ryngtunt

ehunein y maent y caffant hynn o yspeil yn rat. Yrofi aduw heb ef ystrymach gennyfi noc adyweit y gwyr wrthyf. nathewy di wrthyfi. ac nabydy wrth vygkynghor. arglwyd heb hi rac dy gaffel yn diaruot yw gennyfi. Taw bellach ahynny nyt amgeled gennyf y teu. Ac ar hynny estwn gwaew a oruc un or marchogyon. achyrchu gereint agossod arnaw ynffrwythlawn debygei ef. ac ysgaelu y kymertth gereint y gossot ae daraw heibaw aoruc. ae gyrchu yntev agossot arnaw yny gymherued. achan hwrđ ygwr ar march ny thygyawd y riuedi arueu yny uyd penn ygwaew allan athalym or paladyr trwydaw. Ac yny uyd ynteu hyt yureich ae baladyr dros bedrein yuarch yr llawr. Ydeu uarchawe ereill adoethant bob eilwers ac nybu well eukyrch wynt nor llall. Y uorwyn ynseuyll ac yn edrych ar hynny. goualus oed or lleillparth odebygu briwaw gereint yn ymhwrđ argwyr. Ac or parth arall o lewenyd ywelet ynteu yngoruot. Yna y disgynnawd gereint. Ac y rwymawd y tri arueu yny tri chyfrwy. ac a ffrwynglymawd y meirch ygyt. yny oed yna seithmeirch ygyt gantaw. ac esgynnu ar y uarch ehun aoruc agorchymun yr uorwyn gyrru y meirch. ac nyt gwell im heb dywedut wrthyt no thewi kany bydy wrth vygkyghor. Bydaf arglwyd hyt y gallwyf heb hi. eithyr na allaf kelu ragot y geireu

engiryawl chwerw aglywyf yth gyueir arglwyd ygan estronawl giwtawdoed agerdo diffeithwch mal yrrei hynny. Yrof aduw heb ef nyt amgeled gennyf y teu. Athaw bellach. Mi awnaf arglwyd hyt y gallwyf. Acherdet aoruc y uorwyn ryingthi ar meirch aoed rac y bronn. Achadw y ragor aoruc. ac or pryse gynneu adywetpwyt uchot rwyd-dir arucheldec gwastatlwys erdrym ar gerdasant. Ac ympell y wrthunt wynt a welynt coet. Ac eithyr gwelet yr ymyl nessaf attunt. ny welynt wedy hynny nac ymyl nac eithaf yr coet. Ac wynt adoethant parth ar coet. ac yndyuot or koet wynt awelynt pump marchawc awyddrut kadarnffyrff y ar gatueirch cadarndew eskyrnbraf maswehynn ffroenvolldrut. adogynder o arueu am y gwyr ac am y meirch. Agwedy eudyuot yn agos ygyt. Sef ymdidan aglywei enit gan y marchogyon. Weldy yma ynni dyuot da yn rat. Ac yndilauur heb wynt. hynn oll o ueirch ac arueu agaffwn arwreic heuyt yr yr un marchawc llibindrwm goathrist racco. Goualu aoruc y uorwyn yn uawr am glybot ymadrodyon ygwyr hyt nawydat or byd pawnaei. ac yny diwed y kauas yny chynghor rybudyaw gereint. Athrossi aoruc penn y marchtu ac attaw. Arglwyd heb hi beiclywut ti ymdidan y marchogyon racko mal y kiglef i. mwuydei dy oual noc y mae. Glas chwerthin digius

engiriawl chwerw aoruc gereint. adywedut. Mi athglywaf di heb ef yntorri pobpeth orawahardwyfi ytti. Ac ef aallei uot ynediuar gennyt ti hynny ettwa. Ac yny lle nachaf y gwyr ynkyuaruot ac wynt. Ac ynuudugawl orawenus goruot aoruc gereint ar y pumwyr. Ar pump arueu arodes yny pump kyvrwy. Affrwynglymu ydeudegmeirch aoruc yggt. Ac eu gorchymū y enit awnaeth. Ac nywnn i heb ef pa da yw ymi dy orchymun di. ar unweith homn ar ureint rybud itt mi ae gorchymynaf. acherdet rædi yr coet aoruc y uorwyn. aragor aerchis gereint idi y gadw hi ae kedwis. Athost oed gantaw edrych ar drallawt kymeint a hwnnw ar uorwyn kystal ahi gan ymeirch pei as gattei lit idaw. Ar coet agyrchassant. a dwvyn oed y coet amawr. Ar nos adoeth arnunt yny coet. Auorwyn heb ef ny thykya ymi keissaw kerdet. Ie arglwyd heb hi a uynnych di ni aegwnawn. Iawnaf yw yni heb ef trossi yr coet y orffowys ac aros dyd y gerdet. Gwnawn ninneu yn llawen heb hi. ahynny aorugant. adiskynnu a oruc ef. ae chymryt hitheu yr llawr. Ny allaf i heb ef yr dim rac blinder nachysgwyf. agwylha ditheu y meirch ac na chwsc. Mi awnaf arglwyd heb hi. achyscu aoruc ynteu yny arueu. athreulaw y nos. Ac nyt oed hir ynyr amser hwnnw. Aphanwelas hi awr dyd yn ym-

dangos y lleuver. edrych yny chyleh aoruc a yttoed ef yn deffroi. Ac ar hynny yd yttoed ef yn deffroi. Arglwyd heb hi mi auynnasswndy duhunaw yr meitin. Kynhewi aoruc ynteu oulinder wrthi hi am nat archyssei idi dywedut. A chy-uodi aoruc ynteu adywedut wrthi. kymmer y meirch heb ef a cherda ragot. achynnal dy ragor ual y kynheleist doy. Ac ar dalym or dyd adaw y koet aorugant. adyuot y uaestir goanmoeth agweirglodyeu oed or neilltu udunt. aphiladurwyr yn llad ygweirglodyeu. Ac y auon yn eu blaen ydoethant. Agestwng aoruc y meirch ac yuet y dwuyr a wnaethant. Adyrchael aorugant or auon y riw aruchel. Ac yno y kyuaruu ac wynt glasswas goaduein athwel am y vynwgyl. abwrnn awelynt yny twel. Ac ny wydynt hwy beth. Aphisser glas bychan yny law. affiol ar wyneb y pisser. achyuarch gwell aoruc y gwas y ereint. Duw arodho da itt heb y gereint ac o bale pan deuy di. pan deuaf heb ynteu ordinas yssyd yth ulaen yna. Arglwyd heb yr ynteu ae drwc gennyti ti ouyn pa le pandeuy ditheu. Na drwc. drwy y coet racko. Nyt hediw y deuthost di drwy y coet. Nac ef heb ynteu yny coet y buum neithwyr. Mi adebygaf heb y gwas yna nabu da dy ansawd yno neithwyr. ac nacheueist na bwynt na-diawt. Nado y rof aduw heb ynteu. Awney di

vygkygor i heb y gwas. kymryt ygennyfi dy gin-
niaw. Pa ryw ginnyaw heb ynteu. Bore vwyt
ydoed un yny anuon yr paladurwyr racco. Nyt
amgen no bara achic agwin. Ac os mynny di
wrda ny chaffant wy dim. Mynnaf heb ynteu.
aduw adalo itt. adisgynnu aoruc gereint. achymryt
aoruc ygwas y uorwyn yr llawr. Ac ymolchi
aorugant a chymryt eukinyaw. ar gwas adauellawd
y bara ac arodes diawt udunt. Ac ae gwassan-
aethawd ogwbyl. Agwedy daruot udunt hynny.
ykyuodes y gwas ac ydywat wrth ereint. Ar-
glwyd gan dy gennyat miui aaf y gyrchu bwyt yr
paladurwyr. Dos yrdref heb y gereint yngyntaf.
adala letty ymi yny lle goreu awypych ac ehangaf
yr meirch. achymer ditheu heb ef yr un march
aunnych ae arueu gyt ac ef yntal dywassanaeth
ath anrec. Duw adalo itt arglwyd heb y gwas.
adigawn oed hynny yntal gwassanaeth auei vwy
norun awneuthum i. Ac yr dref yd aeth y gwas.
adala lletty goreu ac esmwythaf awydyat yny dref
awnaeth. Agwedy hynny yd aeth yr llys ae
uarch ae arueu gantaw. adyuot aoruc hyt lle yd
oed y iarll adywedut y gyfranc oll idaw. Amiui
aaf arglwyd yn erbyn y mackwy y uenegi y letty
idaw. Dos ditheu yn llawen heb ynteu. Allew-
enyd ageiff ef yman pei as mynnei ynllawen. Ac
yn erbyn gereint y doeth y gwas adywedut idaw

y kaffei lewenyd gan yr iarll ynylys ehun. Ac ny mynnawd ef namyn mynet y letty ehun. Ac ystauell esmwyd agauas adigawn owellt a dillat yndi. alle ehang esmwyth agauas y ueirch. adogyn odiwallrwyd aberis ygwas udunt. Agweddy ymdiarchenu onadunt y dywawt gereint wrth enit. Dos di heb ef yr tu draw yr ystauell. ac nadyret ti yrtu hwnn yr ty. a galw attat wreic y ty os mynny. Mi awnaf arglwyd heb hi ual y dywet-tych di. Ac arhynny ydoeth gwr y ty att ereint. ae ressawu aoruc. A unben heb ef aleweist ti dy ginnyaw. Do heb ef. Ac yna ydywawt y gwas wrthaw. auynny di heb ef ae diawt ae dim. kynn dy uynet y ymwelet ar iarll. Mynnaf ysgwir heb ynteu. Ac yna ydaeth y gwas yrdref. ac ydoet. a diawt udunt. achymryt diawt aorugant. Ny allaf i nachysgwyf heb ef. Ie heb y gwas tra uych di yn kyscu. minneu aaf y ymwelet ar iarll. Dos ynllawen heb ynteu. adyret yma dracheuyn pan ercheis i ytti dyuot. achyscu aoruc gereint. achyscu aoruc enit. Adyuot aoruc y gwas hyt lle ydoed yr iarll. Agouyn aoruc yr iarll idaw pale ydoed lletty y marchawc. ac ydywawt ynteu. Reit yw ymi heb ef vynet y wassanaethu arnaw ef ychwinsaf. Dos heb ynteu ac annerch y gennyf i ef. adywet idaw mi aaf y ymwelet ac ef y chwinsaf. Mi awnaf heb ynteu. adyuot aoruc y

gwas pan oed amser udunt deffroi. achyuodi aorugant a gorymdeith. Aphan uu amser gantunt kymryt eu bwyt. wynt ae kymerassant. argwas auu yn gwassanaethu arnunt. agereint aouynnawd y wr y ty aoed gedymdeithon udunt a vynnei eu gwahawd attaw. oes heb ynteu. Dwc ditheu wynt yma ygymryt digawn ar vygkost i or hynn goreu a gaffer yny dref ar werth. Y niuer goreu auu gan wr y ty ef ae duc yno y gymryt digawn argost gereint. Arhynny nachaf y iarll yn dyuot y ymwelet agereint ac y deudecuet marchawc urdawl. Achyuodi aoruc gereint ae ressawv. Duw arodo da itt heb yr iarll. Mynet y eisted aorugant pawp ual y raculaenei y enryded idaw. Ac ymdidan aoruc y iarll agereint. agouyn idaw pa ryw gerdet oed arnaw. Nyt oes gennyfi heb ef. namyn edrych damweineu. agwneuthur negessev auo da gennyf. Sef aoruc y iarll yna edrych ar enit yngraft sythedic. a diheu oed gantaw na welsei eiryoet vorwyn degach no hi nagwypach. adodi y vryt ae vedwl aoruc arnei. agovyn aoruc y ereint. agafi gennyt ti gennat yuynet att y uorwyn draw y ymdidan ahi. megys ardidawl y wrthyt ygwelaf. Keffy yn llawen heb ef adyuot aoruc ynteu hyt lle ydoed yuorwyn adywedut wrthi. Auorwyn heb ef nyt digrif itt yny kerdet hwnn gyt ar gwr racco. Nyt annigrif heb hi

gennyfi im gerdet y fford y kerdo ynteu. Ny cheffy heb ynteu nagweisson na morynyon ath wassanaetha. Ie heb hitheu. digriuach yw gennyf i. canlyn y gwr racko. no chyt caffwn weisson a morynyon. Mi awn gynghor da itt heb yr ynteu. Mi arodaf vy Iarlaeth yth uedyant athric gyt ami. Nauynnaf y rof aduw heb hitheu. ar gwr raceo yd ymgredeis i yngyntaf eiryoet. ac annwad-alaf y wrthaw. Cam awney heb ynteu. Olladafi y gwr racko. mi ath gaf di tra yth vynnwyf. agwedy nath uynnwyf mi ath dyrraf ymeith. Os oth uod y gwney ditheu yrofi. Kyssondeb tragwyd diwahan auyd yrom tra uom vyw. Medylyaw aoruc hitheu amadywawt ef. Ac oe medwl y kauas yny chynghor rodi ryuic idaw am aerchis. llyma yssyd iawnaft ytti unben heb hi. rac gyrru arnaf i mwy no messur o anniweirdeb. Dyuot yma auory ymkymryt ual na wypwn i ywrth hynny. Minneu awnaf hynny heb ef achyuodi aoruc ar hynny. a chymryt kennyat amynet ymeith ac ef ae wyr. Ac nydywawt hi y ereint yna dim o ymdidan y gwr ahi. rac tyuu aellit ae gofual yndaw ae aflonydwch. A mynet i gyscu yn amser a orugant. Adechreu nos kyscu yehydic aoruc hi. Ac am hanner nos deffroi aoruc. achweiraw arueu gereint ygyt ual y bydynt barawt wrth y gwisaw. ac yn ofnawc eryneigus

ydoeth hi hyt yn ymyl gwely gereint. Ac yndawel araf ydywawt wrthaw. Arglwyd heb hi deffro agwisc ymdanat. A llyma ymdidan y iarll amiui arglwyd ae uedwl amdanaf heb hi. adywedut y ereint y holl ymdidan aoruc. achyt bei lidiawc ef wrthi. ef agymerth rybud ac awiscawd ymdanaw. Agwedy llosgi kannwyll o honei hi yn oleuat idaw ef wrth ymwiscaw. adaw yna y kannwyll heb ef ac arch y wr y ty dyuot yma. Mynet aoruc hitheu agwr y ty adoeth attaw. Ac yna gouyn aoruc gereint idaw. Awdost di pa amkan adylly di ymi. Ychydic adebygaf i y dylu itti wrda heb ef. Beth bynnac uu adyllych. kymer yr un march ar dec ar vn arueu ardec. Duw adalo itt arglwyd heb ef. ac ny threuleis i wrthyt ti gwerth vn or arueu. Pathawr heb ynteu henbydy kyuoethogach. a wr heb ef adeuy di yn gyuarwyd y mi odieithyr y dref. Af heb ynteu ynllawen. Aphadraws ymae dy uedwl ditheu arnaw. Yr parth arall yr lle ydeuthum yr dref ymynnwn vynet. Gwr y lletty aeheb-rynghawd yny uu gwbyl gantaw yr hebryghyat. Ac yna yd erchis ef yr vorwyn kymryt ragor or blaen. Ahitheu ae kymerth. ac agerdawd racdi. Ar porthmon adoeth adref. Ac ny daroed idaw namyn dyuot yr ty. nachaf y twrwf mwyhaf aglywssei neb yndyuot ambenn y ty. Aphann

edrychawd allan. nachaf y gwelei. petwar ugeint marchawc yngkyleh y ty yn llawn arueu. ar iarll dwrm oed oe eu blaen. Mae y marchawc oed yma heb yr Iarll. Myndy law di heb ef y mae ardalym odyma. ac yr meitin ydaeth odyma. Paham uilein heb ynteu ygadut ti ef heb y uenegi ymi. Arglwyd heb ynteu nys gorchymynneist di euo ymi. pei asgorchymmynnassut nysgadwn. Pa barth heb ynteu y tebygy di y uynet ef. Na wnn heb ynteu. namyn yr heol uawr agerdawd. Troi penneu eu meirch aorugant wynteu yr heol uawr. agwelet oleu y meirch awnaethant. achanlyn yr oleu aorugant. adyuot y brifford uawr. Sef awnaei y uorwyn edrych yny hol pannwelas oleuat y dyd. a hi awelei yny hol tARTH a nywl mawr. A nesnes attei y gwelei. Agoualu aoruc hi am hynny. athebygu bot y iarll aelu yndyuot yny hol. Ac yn hynny hi awelei uarchawc ynymdangos or nywl. Myn vygyrret heb hi kyt ymllado i. gwell yw gennyf vy angheu oe law ef. no gwelet y lad ef heb y rybudyaw. arglwyd heb hi pony wely di y gwr ythgyrchu agwyr ereill llawer gyt ac ef. Gwelaf heb ynteu. ac yr aostecker arnat ti ny thewy di byth. ac ymchoelut aoruc ar y marchawc. ac ar y gossot kyntaf y vwrw yr llawr y dan draet y uarch. athrabarhaawd yr un or pedwar ugeint marchawc. ar y gossot kyntaf y byrywawd

pob un onadunt. ac o oreu y oreu ydoethant attaw eithyr yr iarll. Ac yndiwethaf oll y doeth yr iarll attaw. Athorri paladyr. athorri yr eil. Sef aoruc ynteu ereint ymchoelut arnaw agossot agwaew yn tewder ydaryan ynyhyllt y daryan. Ac yny tyrr yr holl arueu yny gyueir honno. Ac yny uyd ynteu dros bedrein y uarch yr llawr. ac yny oed ymperigyl am y eneit. Anessau aoruc gereint attaw. achan dwryf y march datlywygu aoruc yr iarll. Arglwyd heb ef wrth ereint dy nawd. a nawd arodes gereint idaw. Ac yrwng calettet i dayar lle ybrywyt ygwr. adruttet y gossodeu agawssant. nyt aeth yr un onadunt heb gwypm agheuawlehwewr elwyfediclost briwedieffryf y wrth ereint. Acherdet aoruc gereint racdaw ar y prifford ydoed arnei. Ar uorwyn agedwis y ragor. Ac ynagos udunt wynt awelynt. dyffryn teccaf or awelsei neb eiryoet. Aphrif auon arhyt ydyffryn. aphont awelynt ar yr auon. ar prifford yndyuot yr bont. Ac uch law y bont or tu draw yr auon wynt awelynt gastelldref teccaf awelsei neb eiryoet. Ac ual y kyrchei ef y bont ef awelei wr yndyuot tu ac attaw trwyvyrgoet bychan tew y ar uarch mawr uchel ymdeithwastat hywedualch. Ha uarchawe heb y gereint opa le pandeuy di. Pan deuaf heb ynteu ordyffryn issot. Awr heb y gereint adywedy di

ymi pieu y dyffryn tec hwnn. ar castelldref racco. Dywedaf ynllawen heb yr ynteu. Gwiffert petit y geilw y ffreinc. ar brenhin bychan y geilw y kymry ef. ac yr bont racco heb y gereint ydafi. ac yr brifford issaf ydan y dref. Nados di heb ymarchawe ar y dwrr ef or tu draw yr bont ony mynny ymwelet ac ef. Kanys y gynnedyf yw na daw marchawe ar y dir ef na mynno ef ymwelet ac ef. Yrof a duw heb y gereint miui agerdaf yr hwnw vy fford. Tebyckaf yw gennyfi heb y marchawe os uelly ygwney uu. y keffy gewilyd agwarthaet yn orulwng galonnawedic. Kerdet aoruc gereint y fford ual yd oed y uedwl kyn no hynny ac nyt y agyrchei y dref or bont agerdawd gereint. namyn y fford agyrchei y kalettir erdrym aruchel dremhynuawr. Ac ual y byd uelly ynkerdet ef awelei uarchawe yny ol y ar gatuarch kadarndew kerdetdrut llydangarn bronehang. ac ny welsei eiryoet gwr lei noc aoed ar y march. Adogynder o arueu ymdanaw ac am y uarch. Aphann ymordiwedawd agereint. ydywawt wrthaw. Dywet unbenn heb ef ae oannwybot. ae ynteu ae oryuic y keissut ti colli ohonafi vymbreint. athorri vygkynedyf. Nac ef heb y gereint nywydwn i kaethau fford y neb. Kanys gwydut heb ynteu dyret gyt amyui ymllys ywneuthur iawn im. Nac af myn vygeret heb ynteu ereint. Nyt awn y lys dy

arglwyd onyt arthur yw dy arglwyd. Myn llaw arthur un heb ef mi avynnaf iawn y gennyt. neu uinneu agaffwyf y gennyt ti diruawr ouut. Ac yn diannot ymgyrchu aorugant. Ac ysswein idaw ef adoeth y wassanaethu arbeleidyr ual y torrynt. Adyrnodeu calet tost arodei bawp onadunt y gilyd yny golles y taryaneu eu holl liw. Ac amprytuerth. oed y ereint ymwan ac ef rac y vychanet. ac anhawsset craffu arnaw. achalettet y dyrnodeu arodei ynteu. Ac ny dyffyggyassant wy ohynny yny dygwyd awd y meirch ar eu glinyeu. Ac yny diwed y byryawd gereint ef ynol y benn yr llawr. Ac yna ydaethant ar eutraet y ymffust. adyrnodeu kyflymedic tostdrut kadarnchwerw arodei bob un onadunt y gilyd. athrydyllu y helmeu abriwaw y paeledeu ac essigaw yr arueu aorugant. yny oed eu llygeit yn colli eulleuuer gan ychwys argwaet. Ac yny diwed llidiaw aorue gereint. agalw attaw y nerthoed. Ac yn llidiawe drut gyflymwydychr greulawnffyryf. dyrchael y gledyf aorue ae daraw yggwastal y benn dyrnawt agheuawldost gwenwyniclym engiriawl chwerw. yny dyrr holl arueu y penn ar croen arkie. ac yny vyd clwyf ar yr ascwrn. Ac yny uyd y gledyf olaw y brenhin bychan. yn eithaf y maes y wrthaw. ac erchi yr duw nawd gereint aedrugared aorue yna. Ti ageffy nawd heb y gereint. ac ny bu da dy

wybot. ac ny buost gyuartal. gan dy uot yn gedymdeith. ac nat elych ymherbyn yr eilweith. Ac o chlywy ouut arnaf y achubeit ohonat. Ti a geffy hynny arglwyd yn llawen. ae gret a gymerth ar hynny. Athitheu arglwyd heb ef adeuy gyt ami ymllys racco y vwrw dyludet athulinder y arnat. Nac af y rof aduw heb ynteu. Ac yna edrych gwiffert petit ar enit yn lle ydoed. athost uu gantaw welet lluosogrwyd oouut. ar dyn kyn uonedigeidet ahi. Adywedut yna aoruc wrth er-eint. Arglwyd heb ef cam awney nachymery ar dymhereu ac esmwythder. Ac ochyueruyd caledi a thi ynyransawd honno ny byd hawd itt y oruod. Ny mynnawd gereint namyn kerdet rædaw. ac esgynnv ar y varch yn greulyt anesmwyt. ar uorwyn agynhelis y ragor. ac wynt agerdassant parth achoet awelynt y wrthunt. ar tes oed yn uawr ar arueu drwy chwys ar gwaet ynglynu wrth y gnawt. Agwedy eudyuot yr coet. seuyll aoruc ydan brenn y ochel y tes. adyuot cof idaw y dolur yna yn vwy no phan ykawssei. Aseuyll aoruc y uorwyn ydan brenn arall. Ac ar hynny wynt aglywynt kyn adygyuor. Sef ystyr oed hynny. Arthur ae niuer oed yndisgynnu yny coet. Sef aoruc ynteu medylyaw pafford yd aei y eugochel wynt. Ac ar hynny nachaf bedestyr ynyarganuot. Sef ydoed yno gwas yr distein. adyuot

aoruc att y distein. adywedut idaw welet ykyfryw
wr ac awelsei yny coet. Sef aoruc y distein yna
peri kyfrwyaw y uarch. achymryt y waew ae
daryan adyuot hyt lle ydoed ereint. A varchawe
heb ef beth awney di yna. Seuyll dan brenn
gooer agochel y brwt ar tes. Pa gerdet yssyd
arnat ti aphwy wyt ti. Edrych damwheineu a
cherdet y fford ymynnwyf. Ie heb y kei dyret ti
gyt amiui y ymwelet ac arthur yssyd yma yn agos.
Nac af y rof aduw heb yntev ereint. Ef auyd
reit itt dyuot heb y kei. a gereint aatwaenat gei.
ac nyt atwaenat gei ereint. Agossot aoruc kei
arnaw ual y gallawd ef oreu. ablyngheu aoruc
gereint. ac ac arlllost y waew y wan yny uyd
ynol y benn yrllawr. Ac ny mynnawd gwneuthur
idaw waeth no hynny. Ac ynwylt ofnawe yky-
uodes kei. Ac ysgynnu ar y uarch a dyuot y
letty. Ac odyo mynet aoruc y orymdeith hyt
ympebyll gwalchmei. A wr heb ef wrth walch-
mei. mi agiglef gan vn or gweisson gwelet yny
coet uchoth marchawe briwedie. ac arueu amdawt
ymdanaw. Ac or gwney iawn ti aey y edrych
aegwir hynny. Nymtawr i vynet heb y gwalch-
mei. kymer dy uarch un heb y kei apheth oth
arueu. mi agiglef nat diwrthgloch ef wrth y neb
adel attaw. Gwalchmei agymerth y waew aedar-
yan. ac a esgynnawd ar y uarch. ac adoeth hyt

lle ydoed ereint. A uarchawe heb ef paryw gerdet yssyd arnat ti. Kerdet wrth vy negesseu. ac y edrych damwheineu y byt. Adywedy di ymi pwy wyt. neu adeuy y ymwelet ac arthur yssyd yn agos yma. Nyt ymgystlynafi wrthyt ti. ac nyt af y ymwelet ac arthur heb ef. Ac euo aatwaenat walchmei. Ac nyt atwaenat walchmei ef. Ny-chlywir arnaf vyth heb y gwalchmei dy adu y wrthyf. yny wypwyf pwy vych ae gyrchu agwaew agossot yny daryan yny vyd y paladyr yn yssic vriw. ar meirch daldal. Ac yna edrych arnaw yn graff aoruc gwalchmei ae adnabot. Och ereint heb ef ae tidi yssyd yma. Nac wyf ereint i heb ef. Gereint yrof aduw heb ynteu. acherdet ag-kyghorus truan yw hwnn. Ac edrych yny gylch aoruc. Ac arganuot enit. ae graessawu abot yn-llawen wrthi. Gereint heb y gwalchmei dyret y ymwelet ac arthur dy arglwyd yw-ath geuynderw. Nac af heb ynteu. nyt yttwyfi yn ansawd y gallwyf ymweled aneb. ac ar hynny nachaf un or mackwycit yndyuoat ynol gwalchmei y chwedleua. Sef aoruc gwalchmei gyrru hwnnw y uenegi y arthur uot gereint yno ynvriwedic. ac nadeueief yymwelet ac arthur. ac ydoed druan edrych ar yr ansawd yssyd arnaw. ahynny heb wybot y ereint ac ynhustyng y ryngtaw ar mackwy. ac arch y arthur heb nessau y bebyll ar y fford. kany daw

ef ymwelet oe uod ac ef. Ac nat hawd ydiriaw ynteu yn yr agwed ymae. Ar mackwy adoeth att arthur ac adywawt idaw hynny. Ac ynteu asymudawd y bebyll ar ymyl yfford. A llawenhau aoruc medwl y uorwyn yna. a chynnhwyllaw gereint aoruc gwalchmei. ar hyt yfford yr lle yd oed arthur y pebyllaw. ae uackweyt yntynnu pebyll yn ystlys y fford. Arglwyd heb y gereint henpych gwell. Duw arodo da it heb yr arthur. aphwy wyt ti. Gereint heb y gwalchmei yw hwnn. Ac oe uod nyt ymwelei athydi hevyd. Ie heb yr arthur yny aghyngor y mae. ac ar hynny enit adoeth hyt lle ydoed arthur. achyuarch gwell idaw. Duw arodo da itt heb yr arthur. kymeret vn hi yr llawr. ac vn or mackweyt ae kymerth. Och aenit heb ef pa gerdet yw hwnn. Nawnn arglwyd heb hi. namyn dir yw ymi gerdet y fford y kerdo ynteu. Arglwyd heb y gereint ni aawn ymeith gan dy gennyat. Pale uyd hynny heb yr arthur. ny elly di vynet yr awrhonn. o nyt ey y orffen dy angheu. Ny adei ef ymi heb y gwalchmei gwahawd arnaw. sef ae gat ymi heb yr arthur. Ac ygyt a hynny nyt a ef odyma yny uo iach. Goreu oed gennyfi arglwyd heb y gereint. pei gattut inni ymeith. Na adaf y rof aduw heb ynteu. Ac yna y peris galw ar y uorwyn yn erbyn enit oe dwyn y bebyll ystauell gwenhwyuar.

allawen uu Wenhwyuar wrthi argwaged oll. agwaret y marchawewise y amdanei. A rodi arall ymdanei. a galw argadyrieith aoruc ac erchi idaw tynnu pebyll y ereint ae uedygon. adodi arnaw peri diwallrwyd obop peth ual ygouynnit idaw. A hynny aoruc kadyrieith ual yd erchit idaw oll. adwyn morgant tut ae disgyblon aoruc att ereint. Ac yno y bu arthur ae niuer agos y uis wrth uedeginyaethu gereint. Aphan oed gadarn y gnawt gan ereint ydeuth at arthur. ac yd erchis kennat y uynet y hynt. Nywnn awyt iach iawn ettwa. wyf ysgwir arglwyd heb y gereint. Nyt tydi agredaf i am hynny. namyn y medygon auu wrthyt. Adyuynnu y medygon attaw aoruc. agoyn udunt aoed wir hynny. Gwir arglwyd heb y morgant tut. Trannoeth y kanhadawd arthur ef y uynet ymeith. Ac ydaeth ynteu y orffen y hynt. Ar dyd hwnnw ydaeth arthur odyo. Ac erchi aoruc gereint y enit kerdet or blaen. achadw y ragor ual y gwnathod kynno hynny. ahitheu agerdawd. ar brifford adilynawd. Ac ual y bydynt uelly wynt aglywynt diaspat grochaf or byd yn agos udunt. Saf di yma heb ef achyvaro. a minneu aaf y edrych ystyr ydiaspat. Mi awnaf heb hi. amynet aoruc ynteu. adyuot y lannerch aoed yn agos yr fford. ac ar y llannerch y gwelei deu uarch un achyfrwy gwr arnaw. ar llall achyf-

rwyl gwreic arnaw. amarchawc ac aruen ymdanaw yn uarw. ac uch benn y marchawc y gwelei morwynwreic ieuanc. ac marchawcwise ymdanei. ac yn diaspedein. Aunbennes heb y gereint paderw itti. Yma yd oedwn yn kerdet ui ar gwr mwyhaf a garwn. Ac ar hynny ydoeth tri chawr ogeuri attam. aheb gadw iawn or byt ac ef ylad. Pafford yd eynt hwy heb y gereint. Yna yr fford uawr heb hi. Dyuoed aoruc ynteu att enit. dos heb ef att yr unbennes yssyd yna obry ac aro ui. yno ydeuaf. Tost uu genthi erchi idi hynny. Ac eissoes dyuoed aoruc att y uorwyn. ac irat oed warandaw arnei. Adiheu oed genthi na deuei ereint uyth. yn ol y kewri ydaeth ynteu. ac ymordiwes ac wynt aoruc. Amwy oed bob un o nadunt nothrywyr. Achlwppa mawr oed ar ysgwyd pob un onadunt. Sef aoruc ynteu. dwyn ruthur y vn onadunt. ac wan agwaew trwydaw berued. Athynnu ywaew ohwnnw. agwan arall onadunt trwydaw heuyt. Ar trydyd aymchoelawd arnaw Ac aetrewis achlwppa yny hylt ydaryan. ac yny ettellis y ysgwyd ynteu. Ac yny ymegyr y holl welioed ynteu. ac yny uyd y waet yncolli oll. Sef aoruc ynteu yna tynny cledyf ac gyrchu ef ac daraw dyrnawt tostlym athrugar angerdawl-drut. yggwarthaf y benn yny hylt y benn ac vynwgyl hyt ydwy ysgwyd. Ac yny dygwyd ynteu

yn uarw. ac eu hadaw yn uarw aoruc uelly. adyuot hyt lle ydoed enit. Aphanwelas ef enit. y dygwydawd yn varw yr llawr y ar y uarch. Diaspat athrugar aruchel didaweldost adodes enit. Adyuot uch y benn lle y dygwydassei. Ac ar hynny nachaf yndyuot wrth ydiaspat iarll yr lum-wris. aniuer aoed ygyt ac ef aoedynt yn kerdet y fford. Ac o achaws y diaspat y doethant dros y fford. Ac yna ydywawt y Iarll wrth enit. A unbennes heb ef paderyw ytti. Awrda heb hitheu llad yr undyn mwyaf agereis yrmoet ac agaf vyth. Pa beth heb ef aderw y titheu wrth y llall. llad y gwr mwyaf a garwn heb hi heuyt. Pa beth ae lladawd wynt heb ef. Kewri heb yr honno aladawd y gwr mwyaf agarwn i. ar marchawc arall heb hi aaeth yneu hol. Ac ual ygwelydi ef. ydoeth ywrthunt. ae waet yn colli mwy no mes-sur. athebic yw gennyf heb hi nadoeth ywrthunt heb lad ae rei onadunt ae kwbyl. Y iarll aberis cladu y marchawc aedewssit ynuarw. Ynteu adebygei uot peth or eneit y mywn gereint ettwa. ac aberis ydwyn gyt ac ef y edrych auei vwy ymplyc ydaryan ac ar elor. Ar dwy uorwyn adoethant yr llys. Agwedy eudyuot yr llys. y dodet gereint ar elor wely ar dal vort aoed yny neuad. Diarchenu aoruc pawb o nadunt. Ac erchi aoruc y iarll y enit ymdiarchenu. achymryt

gwise arall ymdanei. Na uynnaf y rof aduw heb hi. A unbennes heb ynteu nauyd gyndristet ti a hynny. Anawd iawn yw vyghyngori i am hynny heb hi. Mi awnaf itt heb ynteu hyt nat reit itt uod yndrist beth bynnac auo y marchawc racco na byw na marw. Y mae yma iarllaeth da ti ageffy honno ythuedyant. A minneu gyt ahi heb ef. Abyd lawen hyfryt bellach. Na vydaf lawen ymkyffes yduw heb hi tra vwyf i vvw bellach. Dyret y uwytta heb ef. Nac af y rof aduw heb hi. Deuy y rof aduw heb ynteu. aedwyn gyt ac ef yr uort oe hanuod. ac erchi idi vwyta yn uynych. Navwytaaf ymkyffes yduw heb hi yny vwyttao ygwr yssyd ar yr elor racco. Ny ellydi gywiraw hynny heb yr iarll. Y gwr racco neut marw haeach. mi a brofaf y allu heb hi. Sef aoruc ynteu. kynnice ffioleit o lynn idi hi. Yf heb ynteu y ffioleit honn. ac ef aamgena dy synnwy. Meuyl ymi heb hi ot yfaf i diawt yny hyuo ynteu. Ie heb yr iarll nyt gwell ymi uot yn hegar wrthyt ti noc yn anhegar. arodi bonclust aoruc idi. Sef aoruc hitheu. doddi diaspat uawr arucheldost. adoluryaw yr vwy yna o lawer no chynno hynny. adodi y dan y medwl pei byw gereint na bonclustit hi uelly. Sef aoruc gereint datlywygu odatsein ydiaspat. achyuodi yn y eisted achaffel ygledyf ymplyc ydaryan. adwyn ruthur

hyt lle ydoed yr Iarll. ae daraw dynnawt eidiclym
 gwennwyniclost kadarnffryf ynggwarthaf y benn.
 ynyholltes ynteu. ac yny etteil yvort y cledyf.
 Sef aoruc pawp yna adaw y bordeu affo allan.
 Ac nyt ouyn y gwr byw oed vwyaf arnunt.
 namyn gwelet y gwr marw yn kyuodi y eu llad.
 Ac edrych aoruc* gereint ac enit yna. adyuot
 yndaw deu dolur. vn o honynt owelet enit wedyr
 golli y lliw ae gwed. ar eil onadunt. gwybot y
 bot hi ar yr iawn. arglwydes heb ef. awdost di
 pale y mae an meirch ni. Gwnn arglwyd heb
 hi. pale yd aeth dy uarch di. ac ny wnn i pale
 yd aeth y llall. Yr ty racco yd aeth dy uarch
 di. Ynteu adaeth yr ty. ac atynnawd y uarch
 allan. Ac ysgynnv aoruc arnaw. achymrit enit.
 y ar y llawr. ae doddi y ryngtaw argoryf. acherdet
 racdaw ymeith. Ac ual y bydynt uelly ynkerdet
 ual yrwng deugae. ar nos yngoruot ar y dyd.
 nachaf y gwelynt y ryngtunt ar nwyure ar euhol
 peileidyr gwewyr athwryf meirch aglywynt ago-
 dwrd yniuer. Mi aglywaf dyuot yn hol heb ef.
 ami athrodaf dros ykae. aerodi aoruc. Ac ar
 hynny nachaf uarchawc yny gyrrchu ynteu. Ac
 yn estwng y waew. Aphann welas hi hynny
 ydywawt. A unbenn heb hi paglot ageffy di yr
 llad gwr marw pwy bynnac aych. Och duw
 heb ynteu ae gereint yw ef. Ie y rof aduw.

Aphwy wyt titheu. Mi yw y brenhin bychan heb ynteu yndyot yn borth itti. amglybot bot gouut. Aphi gwnelut ti vyghygor ny chyhyrdei a gyhyrdawd o galedi athi. Ny ellir dim heb y gereint wrth auynno duw. llawer da heb ynteu adaw ogyghor. Ie heb ybrenhin bychan. mi awnn gyghor da itti weithon dyuot gyt ami y lys daw gan chwaer y mi yssyd yn agos yma. ythuedeginyaethu. or hyn goreu agaffer yny deyrnas. awn ynllawen heb y gereint. amarch un oyssweineit y brenhin bychan arodet y dan enit. Aduot racdunt aorugant y lys y barwn. allawen uuwyrt wrthunt yno. ac ymgeled agawssant. agwassanaeth. Athrannoeth y bore yd aethpwyt y geissaw medygon. Ac ar oet byrr wynt adoethant. Amedeginyaethu gereint awnaethpwyt yna yny oed holliach. A thrauuwyrt yny vedeginyaethu ef y peris y brenhin bychan kyweiryaw y arueu yny oedynt gystal ac y buassynt oreu eiryoet. Aphenewnos amis y buant yno. Ac yna y dywawt y brenhin bychan wrth ereint. Ni awn parth am llys inneu weithon y orffowys ac ygymryt esmwythder. Peida gennyt ti heb y gereint ni agerdem un dyd ettwa. ac ody na ymchoelut dracheuyn. Ynllawen heb y brenhin bychan kerda ditheu. Ac yn Ieuengtit ydyd y kerdassant. Ahyfrytach allawenach y kerdawd enit y gyt ac wy y dyd hwnnw noc eiryoet.

Ac wynt ae doethant yfford uawr. Ac wynt ae gwelynt yngwahanu yn dwy. Ac ar hyt y neill o nadunt wynt a welynt pedestyr yndyuot yn eu herbyn. agouyn aoruc gwiffart yr pedestyr padu pandeuei. Pandeuaef heb ynteu o wneuthur negesseu or wlat. Dywet heb y gereint pa fford oreu ymi ycherdet or dwy hynn. Goreu itt gerdet honno heb ef. Ot ey y honn ny deuy dracheuyn byth. Issot heb ef y mae kae nywl. ac y mae yn hwnnw gwaryeu lletrithawc. ar geniuer dyn adoeth yno. ny dodyw vyth dracheuyn. allys owein iarll yssyd yno. Ac nyt at neb y lettya yny dref. namyn adel attaw y lys. Yrof aduw heb y gereint yr fford issot ydawn ni. Ac y honno ydoethant yny deuant yrdref. Ar lle hoffaf atheccaf gantuut yny dref y dalyassant letty yndaw. Ac ual y bydynt uelly. nachaf was Ieuane yndyuot attunt ac ynkyuarch gwell udunt. Duw arodo da itt heb wy. A wyrda heb ef padarpar yw yr einwch chwi yna. Dala lletty heb wynteu. athrigyaw heno. Nyt deuawt gan y gwr bieu ydref gadu neb y lettyaw yndi odynton mwyn. namyn adel attaw ef ehun yr llys. A chwitheu dowch yr llys. awn yn llawen heb y gereint. A mynet aorugant gyt ar mackwy allawen uuwyth wrthunt ynyllys. Ar iarll adoeth yr neuad yn eu herbyn. Ac a erchis kyweiryaw y bordeu. ac ymolchi aor-

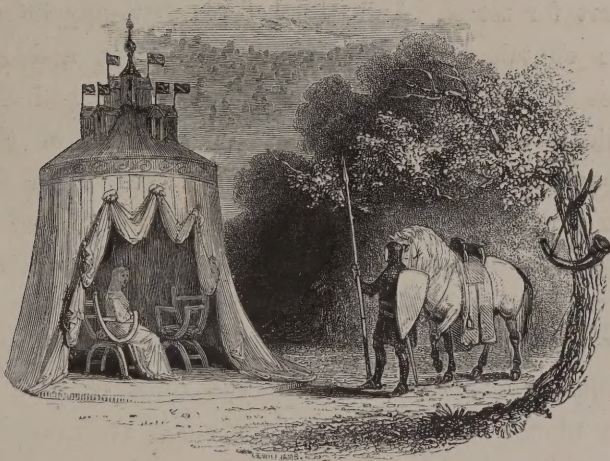
ugant amynet y eisted. Sef ual ydeistedassant gereint or neilltu yr iarll. ac enit or tu arall. Yn nessaf y enit y brenhin bychan. Odyna y iarllles yn nessaf y ereint. Pawb gwedy hynny ual y gwedei udunt. Ac ar hynny medyl yaw aoruc gereint am y gware. athebygu na chaffei ef uynet yr gware. Apheidaw abwytt a oachaws hynny. Sef aoruc y iarll edrych ar ereint amedy yaw. Athebygu panyw rac mynet yr gware yd oed yn peidyaw abwytt. Ac yndrwc gantaw gwneuthur y gwaryeu hynny eiryoet. kynny bei namyn rac colli gwas kystal agereint. Ac ot archei ereint idaw peidaw ar gware hwnnw. ef abeidei vyth ynllawen ac ef. Ac yna ydywawt y iarll wrth ereint. Pa uedwl yw dy teu di unben pryt na bwyttehych. Os petrussaw yd wyt ti uynet yr gware ti a geffy nat elych. ac nat eldyn vyth idaw oth enryded ditheu. Duw adalo itti heb y gereint. Ac ny mynnaf i namyn mynet yr gware am kyfarwydau idaw. Os goreu gennyt ti hynny ti ae key yn llawen. Goreu ysgwir heb ynteu. Abwytt aorugant. adogynder o wassanaeth. Ac amylder o anregyon. alluossogrwyd owirodeu ageffynt. Aphan daruu bwytt. kyuodi aorugant. agalw aoruc gereint am y uarch ac arueu. agwiscaw ymdanaw ac am y uarch aoruc. adyuot aorugant yr holl niueroed. yny vydant ynnyml y kae. Ac

nyt oed is y kae awelynt nor dremynt uchaf awelynt nywr awyr. ac ar bop pawl oc awelynt yny kae ydoed penn gwr. eithyr deu bawl. ac amyl iawn oed y polyon yny cae a thrwydaw. Ac yna ydywawt y brenhin bychan. ageiff neb vynet ygyt ar unben namyn ef ehun. Nacheiff heb yr owein iarll. Pagyueir heb y gereint ydeir yma. Na wn i heb yr owein namyn y gyueir y mynnych ac y bo hawssaf gennyt dos. Ac yn-ehouyn dipetrus mynet aoruc gereint racdaw yr nywl. A phan edewis y nywl ef adoeth y berllan uawr. allannerch awelei yny berllan. Aphebyll obali pengoch awelei yny llannerch. adrws y pebyll awelei yn agoret. ac auallen aoed ygkyueir drws y pebyll. Ac ar yscwr or auallen ydoed corn canu mawr. adisgynnv aoruc ynteu yna adyuot yr pebyll y mywn. Ac nyt oed yny pebyll namyn vn vorwyn yneisted ymywn cadeir eureit. Achadeir arall gyuerbyn ahi ynwaac. Sef aoruc gereint eisted yny gadeir waac. A unben heb y uorwyn. ny chynghoraf i ytti eisted yny gadeir honno. Paham heb y gereint. Y gwr bieu ygadeir honno ny diodeuawd y arall eisted eiryoet yny gadeir. Nymtawr i heb y gereint kyt boet drwe gantaw ef eisted yny gadeir. Ac ar hynny wynt aglywynt twryf mawr ygkyleh y pebyll. Ac edrych aoruc gereint pa ystyr oed yr

twryf. Ac ef awelei uarchawe allan ar gatuarch
ffroenuolldrwt awyduawr esgynrnbraff. achwnsalit
deuhanner ymdanaw. ac am y uarch. adogynder o
arueu ydan hynny. Dywet unben heb ef wrth
ereint pwy aerchis itti eisted yna. Myhun heb
ynteu. Cam oed itt wneuthur kewilyd kymeint
ahwnnw imi agwarthaet. achyuot ti odyne y
wneuthur iawn ymi amdy agkemiahdwt dy hun.
Achyuodi aoruc gereint. Ac yndiannot mynet y
ymwan aorugant. athorri to o belydyr aorugant.
athorri yr eildo. athorri y dryded do. adyrnodeu
caletchwerw kyflymdrut arodei bob un onadunt y
gilyd. Ac yny diwed lldiaw aoruc gereint. agor-
dinaw y uarch ae gyrchu. a gossot arnaw yghed-
ernit y daryan. yny hylt ac yny uyd penn ywaew
yny arueu. Ac yny dyrr y holl gegleu. Ac yny
uyd ynteu dros bedrein yuarch yr llawr hyt gwaew
gereint. ahyt y vreich yn wyse y benn. Och ar-
glwyd heb ynteu dy nawd. a thi ageffy a vynnich.
Ny mynnaf i heb ynteu namyn nabo yma vyth
ygware hwnn nar cae nywl. nar hut nar lletrith
ar y uu. Ti ageffy hynny ynllawen arglwyd. Par
ditheu heb ef vynet y nywl ymeith or lle. Can
di y corn racco heb eff. Ac yr awr y kenych ef
aa y nywl ymeith. Ac yny canei ef uarchawe am
byryei i nyt aei y nywl vyth odyne. Athrist
agoualus oed enit yny lle ydoed rac goul am

ereint. Ac yna dyuot aoruc gereint achanu y corn. Ac yr awr y rodeo unllaf arnaw. yd aeth y nywl ymeith. Ac ydoeth yniuer ygyt. ac y tagnouedwyd pawb o nadunt aegilyd. Ar nos honno y gwahodes y iarll ereint ar brenhin bychan. Athrannoeth y bore ygwahanyssant. Ac yd aeth gereint parth ae gyuoeth ehun. Ac y wledychu ohynny allan ynllwydyannus ef ae uilwryaeth ae wychdra yn parhau ganglot ac etmic idaw. ac y enit o hynny allan.





GERAINT THE SON OF ERBIN.

ARTHUR was accustomed to hold his Court at Caerlleon upon Usk. And there he held it seven Easters, and five Christmases. And once upon a time he held his Court there at Whitsuntide. For Caerlleon was the place most easy of access in his dominions, both by sea and by land. And there were assembled nine crowned kings, who were his tributaries, and likewise earls and barons.

For they were his invited guests at all the high festivals, unless they were prevented by any great hinderance. And when he was at Caerlleon, holding his Court, thirteen churches were set apart for mass. And thus were they appointed; one church for Arthur, and his Kings, and his guests; and the second for Gwenhwyvar and her ladies; and the third for the Steward of the Household and the Suitors; and the fourth for the Franks, and the other officers; and the other nine churches were for the nine Masters of the Household, and chiefly for Gwalchmai; for he, from the eminence of his warlike fame, and from the nobleness of his birth, was the most exalted of the nine. And there was no other arrangement respecting the churches than that which we have mentioned above.

Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr was the chief porter; but he did not himself perform the office, except at one of the three high festivals, for he had seven men to serve him; and they divided the year amongst them. They were Gryn, and Pen Pighon, and Llaes Cymyn, and Gogyfwlch, and Gwrdnei with Cat's eyes, who could see as well by night as by day, and Drem the son of Dremhitid, and Clust the son of Clustveinyd; and these were Arthur's guards. And on Whit

Tuesday, as the King sat at the banquet, Lo! there entered a tall, fair headed youth, clad in a coat and a surcoat of diapred satin, and a golden-hilted sword about his neck, and low shoes of leather upon his feet. And he came, and stood before Arthur. "Hail to thee, lord!" said he. "Heaven prosper thee," he answered, "and be thou welcome. Dost thou bring any new tidings?" "I do, Lord," he said. "I know thee not," said Arthur. "It is a marvel to me that thou dost not know me. I am one of thy foresters, Lord, in the Forest of Dean, and my name is Madawc, the son of Twrgadarn." "Tell me thine errand," said Arthur. "I will do so, Lord," said he. "In the Forest I saw a stag, the like of which beheld I never yet." "What is there about him," asked Arthur, "that thou never yet didst see his like?" "He is of pure white, Lord, and he does not herd with any other animal through stateliness and pride, so royal is his bearing. And I come to seek thy counsel, Lord, and to know thy will concerning him." "It seems best to me," said Arthur, "to go and hunt him to-morrow at break of day; and to cause general notice thereof to be given to-night in all quarters of the Court." And Arryfuerys was Arthur's

chief huntsman, and Arelivri was his chief page. And all received notice; and thus it was arranged. And they sent the youth before them. Then Gwenhwyvar said to Arthur, "Wilt thou permit me, Lord," said she, "to go to-morrow to see and hear the hunt of the stag of which the young man spoke?" "I will, gladly," said Arthur. "Then will I go," said she. And Gwalchmai said to Arthur, "Lord, if it seem well to thee, permit that into whose hunt soever the stag shall come, that one, be he a knight or one on foot, may cut off his head, and give it to whom he pleases, whether to his own lady-love, or to the lady of his friend." "I grant it gladly," said Arthur, "and let the Steward of the Household be chastised, if all are not ready to-morrow for the chase."

And they passed the night with songs, and diversions, and discourse, and ample entertainment. And when it was time for them all to go to sleep, they went. And when the next day came, they arose; and Arthur called the attendants, who guarded his couch. And these were four pages, whose names were Cadyrnerth the son of Porthawr Gandwy, and Ambreu the son of Bedwor, and Amhar the son of Arthur, and Goreu the son of Custennin. And these men

came to Arthur, and saluted him, and arrayed him in his garments. And Arthur wondered that Gwenhwyvar did not awake, and did not move in her bed; and the attendants wished to awaken her. "Disturb her not," said Arthur, "for she had rather sleep than go to see the hunting."

Then Arthur went forth, and he heard two horns sounding, one from near the lodging of the chief huntsman, and the other from near that of the chief page. And the whole assembly of the multitudes came to Arthur, and they took the road to the Forest.

And after Arthur had gone forth from the palace, Gwenhwyvar awoke, and called to her maidens, and apparelled herself. "Maidens," said she, "I had leave last night to go and see the hunt. Go one of you to the stable, and order hither a horse such as a woman may ride." And one of them went, and she found but two horses in the stable, and Gwenhwyvar and one of her maidens mounted them, and went through the Usk, and followed the track of the men and the horses. And as they rode thus, they heard a loud and rushing sound; and they looked behind them, and beheld a knight upon a hunter foal of mighty size; and the

rider was a fair haired youth, bare-legged, and of princely mien, and a golden hilted sword was at his side, and a robe and a surcoat of satin were upon him, and two low shoes of leather upon his feet; and around him was a scarf of blue purple, at each corner of which was a golden apple. And his horse stepped stately, and swift, and proud; and he overtook Gwenhwyvar, and saluted her. "Heaven prosper thee Geraint," said she, "I knew thee when first I saw thee just now. And the welcome of heaven be unto thee. And why didst thou not go with thy Lord to hunt?" "Because I knew not when he went," said he. "I marvel too," said she, "how he could go unknown to me." "Indeed, lady," said he. "I was asleep, and knew not when he went; but thou, Oh young man, art the most agreeable companion I could have in the whole kingdom; and it may be, that I shall be more amused with the hunting than they; for we shall hear the horns when they sound, and we shall hear the dogs when they are let loose, and begin to cry." So they went to the edge of the Forest, and there they stood. "From this place," said she, "we shall hear when the dogs are let loose." And thereupon, they heard a loud noise, and they

looked towards the spot whence it came, and they beheld a dwarf riding upon a horse, stately, and foaming, and prancing, and strong, and spirited. And in the hand of the dwarf was a whip. And near the dwarf they saw a lady upon a beautiful white horse, of steady and stately pace; and she was clothed in a garment of gold brocade. And near her was a knight upon a warhorse of large size, with heavy and bright armour both upon himself and upon his horse. And truly they never before saw a knight, or a horse, or armour, of such remarkable size. And they were all near to each other.

"Geraint," said Gwenhwyvar, "knowest thou the name of that tall knight yonder?" "I know him not," said he, "and the strange armour that he wears prevents my either seeing his face or his features." "Go, maiden," said Gwenhwyvar, "and ask the dwarf who that knight is." Then the maiden went up to the dwarf; and the dwarf waited for the maiden, when he saw her coming towards him. And the maiden enquired of the dwarf who the knight was. "I will not tell thee," he answered. "Since thou art so churlish as not to tell me," said she, "I will ask him himself." "Thou shalt not ask him, by my faith," said he. "Wherefore?" said she.

“Because thou art not of honour sufficient to befit thee to speak to my Lord.” Then the maiden turned her horse’s head towards the knight, upon which the dwarf struck her with the whip that was in his hand across the face and the eyes, until the blood flowed forth. And the maiden, through the hurt she received from the blow, returned to Gwenhwyvar, complaining of the pain. “Very rudely has the dwarf treated thee,” said Geraint. “I will go myself to know who the knight is.” “Go,” said Gwenhwyvar. And Geraint went up to the dwarf. “Who is yonder knight?” said Geraint. “I will not tell thee,” said the dwarf. “Then will I ask him himself,” said he. “That wilt thou not, by my faith,” said the dwarf, “thou art not honourable enough to speak with my Lord.” Said Geraint, “I have spoken with men of equal rank with him.” And he turned his horse’s head towards the knight, but the dwarf overtook him, and struck him as he had done the maiden, so that the blood coloured the scarf that Geraint wore. Then Geraint put his hand upon the hilt of his sword, but he took counsel with himself, and considered that it would be no vengeance for him to slay the dwarf, and to be attacked unarmed by the armed knight, so he returned to where Gwenhwyvar was.

"Thou hast acted wisely and discreetly," said she. "Lady," said he, "I will follow him yet, with thy permission; and at last he will come to some inhabited place, where I may have arms either as a loan or for a pledge, so that I may encounter the knight." "Go," said she, "and do not attack him until thou hast good arms, and I shall be very anxious concerning thee, until I hear tidings of thee." "If I am alive," said he, "thou shalt hear tidings of me by to-morrow afternoon;" and with that he departed.

And the road they took was below the palace of Caerlleon, and across the ford of the Usk; and they went along a fair, and even, and lofty ridge of ground, until they came to a town, and at the extremity of the town they saw a Fortress and a Castle. And they came to the extremity of the town. And as the knight passed through it, all the people arose, and saluted him, and bad him welcome. And when Geraint came into the town, he looked at every house, to see if he knew any of those whom he saw. But he knew none, and none knew him to do him the kindness to let him have arms either as a loan or for a pledge. And every house he saw was full of men, and arms, and horses. And they were polishing shields, and burnishing swords, and washing armour, and

shoeing horses. And the knight, and the lady, and the dwarf, rode up to the Castle that was in the town, and every one was glad in the Castle. And from the battlements and the gates they risked their necks, through their eagerness to greet them, and to shew their joy.

Geraint stood there to see whether the knight would remain in the Castle; and when he was certain that he would do so, he looked around him; and at a little distance from the town he saw an old palace in ruins, wherein was a hall that was falling to decay. And as he knew not any one in the town, he went towards the old palace; and when he came near to the palace, he saw but one chamber, and a bridge of marble-stone leading to it. And upon the bridge he saw sitting a hoary-headed man, upon whom were tattered garments. And Geraint gazed stedfastly upon him for a long time. Then the hoary-headed man spoke to him. "Young man," he said, "wherefore art thou thoughtful?" "I am thoughtful," said he, "because I know not where to go to-night." "Wilt thou come forward this way, chieftain," said he, "and thou shalt have of the best that can be procured for thee." So Geraint went forward. And the hoary-headed man preceded him into the hall. And in the hall he

dismounted, and he left there his horse. Then he went on to the upper chamber with the hoary-headed man. And in the chamber he beheld an old decrepit woman, sitting on a cushion, with old tattered garments of satin upon her; and it seemed to him that he had never seen a woman fairer than she must have been, when in the fulness of youth. And beside her was a maiden, upon whom were a vest and a veil, that were old, and beginning to be worn out. And truly, he never saw a maiden more full of comeliness, and grace, and beauty, than she. And the hoary-headed man said to the maiden, "There is no attendant for the horse of this youth but thyself." "I will render the best service I am able," said she, "both to him and to his horse." And the maiden disarrayed the youth, and then she furnished his horse with straw and with corn. And she went to the hall as before, and then she returned to the chamber. And the hoary-headed man said to the maiden, "Go to the town," said he, "and bring hither the best that thou canst find both of food and of liquor." "I will, gladly, Lord," said she. And to the town went the maiden. And they conversed together, while the maiden was at the town. And, behold! the maiden came back, and a youth with her, bearing

on his back a costrel full of good purchased mead, and a quarter of a young bullock. And in the hands of the maiden was a quantity of white bread, and she had some manchet bread in her veil, and she came into the chamber. "I could not obtain better than this," said she, "nor with better should I have been trusted." "It is good enough," said Geraint. And they caused the meat to be boiled; and when their food was ready, they sat down. And it was in this wise; Geraint sat between the hoary-headed man and his wife, and the maiden served them. And they eat and drank.

And when they had finished eating, Geraint talked with the hoary-headed man, and he asked him in the first place, to whom belonged the Palace that he was in. "Truly," said he, "it was I that built it, and to me also belonged the city and the castle which thou sawest." "Alas!" said Geraint, "how is it that thou hast lost them now?" "I lost a great Earldom as well as these," said he, "and this is how I lost them. I had a nephew, the son of my brother, and I took his possessions to myself; and when he came to his strength, he demanded of me his property, but I withheld it from him. So he made war upon me, and wrested from me

all that I possessed." "Good, Sir," said Geraint, "wilt thou tell me wherefore came the knight, and the lady, and the dwarf, just now into the town, and what is the preparation which I saw, and the putting of arms in order." "I will do so," said he. "The preparations are for the game that is to be held to-morrow by the young Earl, which will be on this wise. In the midst of a meadow which is here, two forks will be set up, and upon the two forks a silver rod, and upon the silver rod a Sparrow-Hawk, and for the Sparrow-Hawk there will be a tournament. And to the tournament will go all the array thou didst see in the city, of men, and of horses, and of arms. And with each man will go the lady he loves best; and no man can joust for the Sparrow-Hawk, except the lady he loves best be with him. And the knight that thou sawest has gained the Sparrow-Hawk these two years; and if he gains it the third year, they will, from that time, send it every year to him, and he himself will come here no more. And he will be called the knight of the Sparrow-Hawk from that time forth." "Sir," said Geraint, "what is thy counsel to me concerning this knight, on account of the insult which I received from the dwarf, and that which was received by the maiden of Gwenhwyvar, the

wife of Arthur." And Geraint told the hoary-headed man what the insult was that he had received. "It is not easy to counsel thee, inasmuch as thou hast neither dame nor maiden belonging to thee, for whom thou canst joust. Yet, I have arms here, which thou couldest have; and and there is my horse also, if he seem to thee better than thine own." "Ah! Sir," said he, "Heaven reward thee. But my own horse, to which I am accustomed, together with thine arms, will suffice me. And if, when the appointed time shall come to-morrow, thou wilt permit me, Sir, to challenge for yonder maiden that is thy daughter, I will engage, if I escape from the tournament, to love the maiden as long as I live; and if I do not escape, she will remain unsullied as before." "Gladly will I permit thee," said the hoary-headed man, "and since thou dost thus resolve, it is necessary that thy horse and arms should be ready to-morrow at break of day. For then, the knight of the Sparrow-Hawk will make proclamation, and ask the lady he loves best, to take the Sparrow-Hawk. 'For,' will he say to her, 'thou art the fairest of women, and thou didst possess it last year, and the year previous; and if any deny it thee to-day, by force will I defend it for thee.' And therefore," said the

hoary-headed man, "it is needful for thee to be there at day-break; and we three will be with thee." And thus was it settled.

And at night, lo! they went to sleep; and before the dawn they arose, and arrayed themselves; and by the time that it was day, they were all four in the meadow. And there was the knight of the Sparrow-Hawk making the proclamation, and asking his lady-love to fetch the Sparrow-Hawk. "Fetch it not," said Geraint, "for there is here a maiden, who is fairer, and more noble, and more comely, and who has a better claim to it than thou." "If thou maintainest the Sparrow-Hawk to be due to her, come forward, and do battle with me." And Geraint went forward to the top of the meadow, having upon himself and upon his horse armour which was heavy, and rusty, and worthless, and of uncouth shape. Then they encountered each other, and they broke a set of lances, and they broke a second set, and a third. And thus they did at every onset, and they broke as many lances as were brought to them. And when the Earl and his company saw the knight of the Sparrow-Hawk gaining the mastery, there was shouting, and joy, and mirth amongst them. And the hoary-headed man, and his wife, and his daughter, were sorrow-

ful. And the hoary-headed man served Geraint lances as often as he broke them, and the dwarf served the knight of the Sparrow-Hawk. Then the hoary-headed man came to Geraint. "Oh! chieftain," said he, "since no other will hold with thee, behold, here is the lance which was in my hand on the day when I received the honour of knighthood; and from that time to this I never broke it. And it has an excellent point." Then Geraint took the lance, thanking the hoary-headed man. And thereupon the dwarf also brought a lance to his lord. "Behold, here is a lance for thee, not less good than his," said the dwarf. "And bethink thee, that no knight ever withstood thee before so long as this one has done." "I declare to Heaven," said Geraint, "that unless death takes me quickly hence, he shall fare never the better for thy service." And Geraint pricked his horse towards him from afar, and warning him, he rushed upon him, and gave him a blow so severe, and furious, and fierce, upon the face of his shield, that he cleft it in two, and broke his armour, and burst his girths, so that both he and his saddle were borne to the ground over the horse's crupper. And Geraint dismounted quickly. And he was wroth, and he drew his sword, and rushed fiercely upon him. Then the knight also

arose, and drew his sword against Geraint. And they fought on foot with their swords until their arms struck sparks of fire like stars from one another; and thus they continued fighting until the blood and sweat obscured the light from their eyes. And when Geraint prevailed, the hoary-headed man, and his wife, and his daughter, were glad; and when the knight prevailed, it rejoiced the earl and his party. Then the hoary-headed man saw Geraint receive a severe stroke, and he went up to him quickly, and said to him, "Oh, chieftain, remember the treatment which thou hadst from the dwarf; and wilt thou not seek vengeance for the insult to thyself, and for the insult to Gwenhwyvar the wife of Arthur!" And Geraint was roused by what he said to him, and he called to him all his strength, and lifted up his sword, and struck the knight upon the crown of his head, so that he broke all his head armour, and cut through all the flesh and the skin, even to the skull, until he wounded the bone.

Then the knight fell upon his knees, and cast his sword from his hand, and besought mercy of Geraint. "Of a truth," said he, "I relinquish my overdaring and my pride in craving thy mercy; and unless I have time to commit myself to Heaven for my sins, and to talk with a priest,

thy mercy will avail me little." "I will grant thee grace upon this condition," said Geraint, "that thou wilt go to Gwenhwyvar the wife of Arthur, to do her satisfaction for the insult which her maiden received from thy dwarf. As to myself, for the insult which I received from thee and thy dwarf, I am content with that which I have done unto thee. Dismount not from the time thou goest hence until thou comest into the presence of Gwenhwyvar, to make her what atonement shall be adjudged at the Court of Arthur." "This will I do gladly. And who art thou?" said he. "I am Geraint the son of Erbin. And declare thou also who thou art?" "I am Edeyrn the son of Nudd." Then he threw himself upon his horse, and went forward to Arthur's Court, and the lady he loved best went before him and the dwarf, with much lamentation. And thus far this story up to that time.

Then came the little Earl and his hosts to Geraint, and saluted him, and bad him to his castle. "I may not go," said Geraint, "but where I was last night, there will I be to-night also." "Since thou wilt none of my inviting, thou shalt have abundance of all that I can command for

thee, in the place thou wast last night. And I will order ointment for thee, to recover thee from thy fatigues, and from the weariness that is upon thee." "Heaven reward thee," said Geraint, "and I will go to my lodging." And thus went Geraint, and Earl Ynywl, and his wife, and his daughter. And when they reached the chamber, the household servants and attendants of the young Earl had arrived at the Court, and they arranged all the houses, dressing them with straw and with fire; and in a short time the ointment was ready, and Geraint came there, and they washed his head. Then came the young Earl, with forty honourable knights from among his attendants, and those who were bidden to the tournament. And Geraint came from the anointing. And the Earl asked him to go to the hall to eat. "Where is the Earl Ynywl," said Geraint, "and his wife, and his daughter." "They are in the chamber yonder," said the Earl's chamberlain, "arraying themselves in garments which the Earl has caused to be brought for them." "Let not the damsel array herself," said he, "except in her vest and her veil, until she come to the Court of Arthur, to be clad by Gwenhwyvar, in such garments as she may choose." So the maiden did not array herself.

Then they all entered the hall, and they washed, and went, and sat down to meat. And thus were they seated. On one side of Geraint sat the young Earl, and Earl Ynywl beyond him; and on the other side of Geraint was the maiden and her mother. And after these all sat according to their precedence in honour. And they eat. And they were served abundantly, and they received a profusion of divers kind of gifts. Then they conversed together. And the young Earl invited Geraint to visit him next day. "I will not, by Heaven," said Geraint. "To the Court of Arthur will I go with this maiden to-morrow. And it is enough for me, as long as Earl Ynywl is in poverty and trouble; and I go chiefly to seek to add to his maintenance." "Ah, chieftain," said the young Earl, "it is not by my fault that Earl Ynywl is without his possessions." "By my faith," said Geraint, "he shall not remain without them, unless death quickly takes me hence." "Oh, chieftain," said he, "with regard to the disagreement between me and Ynywl, I will gladly abide by thy counsel, and agree to what thou mayest judge right between us." "I but ask thee," said Geraint, "to restore to him what is his, and what he should have received from the time he lost his possessions, even until this

day." "That will I do, gladly, for thee," answered he. "Then," said Geraint, "whosoever is here who owes homage to Ynywl, let him come forward, and perform it on the spot." And all the men did so. And by that treaty they abided. And his castle, and his town, and all his possessions, were restored to Ynywl. And he received back all that he had lost, even to the smallest jewel.

Then spoke Earl Ynywl to Geraint. "Chieftain," said he, "behold the maiden for whom thou didst challenge at the tournament, I bestow her upon thee." "She shall go with me," said Geraint, "to the Court of Arthur; and Arthur and Gwenhwyvar, they shall dispose of her as they will." And the next day they proceeded to Arthur's Court. So far concerning Geraint.

Now, this is how Arthur hunted the stag. The men and the dogs were divided into hunting parties, and the dogs were let loose upon the stag. And the last dog that was let loose was the favourite dog of Arthur. Cavall was his name. And he left all the other dogs behind him, and turned the stag. And at the second turn, the

stag came towards the hunting party of Arthur. And Arthur set upon him. And before he could be slain by any other, Arthur cut off his head. Then they sounded the death horn for slaying, and they all gathered round.

Then came Kadyriaith to Arthur, and spoke to him. "Lord," said he, "behold, yonder is Gwenhwyvar, and none with her save only one maiden." "Command Gildas the son of Caw, and all the scholars of the Court," said Arthur, "to attend Gwenhwyvar to the palace." And they did so.

Then they all set forth, holding converse together concerning the head of the stag, to whom it should be given. One wished that it should be given to the lady best beloved by him, and another to the lady whom he loved best. And all they of the household, and the knights, disputed sharply concerning the head. And with that they came to the palace. And when Arthur and Gwenhwyvar heard them disputing about the head of the stag, Gwenhwyvar said to Arthur, "My lord, this is my counsel concerning the stag's head, let it not be given away until Geraint the son of Erbin shall return from the errand he is upon." And Gwenhwyvar told Arthur what that errand was. "Right gladly shall it be so," said Arthur. And thus it was settled. And the next

day Gwenhwyvar caused a watch to be set upon the ramparts for Geraint's coming. And after mid-day they beheld an unshapely little man upon a horse, and after him, as they supposed, a dame or a damsel, also on horseback, and after her a knight of large stature, bowed down, and hanging his head low and sorrowfully, and clad in broken and worthless armour.

And before they came near to the gate, one of the watch went to Gwenhwyvar, and told her what kind of people they saw, and what aspect they bore. "I know not who they are," said he. "But I know," said Gwenhwyvar, "this is the knight whom Geraint pursued, and methinks that he comes not here by his own free will. But Geraint has overtaken him, and avenged the insult to the maiden to the uttermost." And thereupon, behold a porter came to the spot where Gwenhwyvar was. "Lady," said he, "at the gate there is a knight, and I saw never a man of so pitiful an aspect to look upon as he. Miserable and broken is the armour that he wears, and the hue of blood is more conspicuous upon it than its own colour." "Knowest thou his name?" said she. "I do," said he, "he tells me that he is Edeyrn the son of Nudd." Then she replied, "I know him not."

So Gwenhwyvar went to the gate to meet him, and he entered. And Gwenhwyvar was sorry when she saw the condition he was in, even though he was accompanied by the churlish dwarf. Then Edeyrn saluted Gwenhwyvar. "Heaven protect thee," said she. "Lady," said he, "Geraint the son of Erbin, thy best and most valiant servant, greets thee." "Did he meet with thee?" she asked. "Yes," said he, "and it was not to my advantage; and that was not his fault, but mine, Lady. And Geraint greets thee well; and in greeting thee he compelled me to come hither to do thy pleasure for the insult which thy maiden received from the dwarf. He forgives the insult to himself, in consideration of his having put me in peril of my life. And he imposed on me a condition, manly, and honourable, and warrior-like, which was to do thee justice, Lady." "Now, where did he overtake thee?" "At the place where we were jousting, and contending for the Sparrow-Hawk, in the town which is now called Cardiff. And there were none with him save three persons, of a mean and tattered condition. And these were an aged, hoary-headed man, and a woman advanced in years, and a fair young maiden, clad in worn out garments. And it was for the avouchment of the

love of that maiden that Geraint jousted for the Sparrow-Hawk at the tournament; for he said that that maiden was better entitled to the Sparrow-Hawk than this maiden who was with me. And thereupon we encountered each other, and he left me, Lady, as thou seest." "Sir," said she, "when thinkest thou that Geraint will be here?" "To-morrow, Lady, I think he will be here with the maiden."

Then Arthur came to him, and he saluted Arthur, and Arthur gazed a long time upon him, and was amazed to see him thus. And thinking that he knew him, he enquired of him, "Art thou Edeyrn the son of Nudd?" "I am, Lord," said he, "and I have met with much trouble, and received wounds unsupportable." Then he told Arthur all his adventure. "Well," said Arthur, "from what I hear, it behoves Gwenhwyvar to be merciful towards thee." "The mercy which thou desirest, Lord," said she, "will I grant to him, since it is as insulting to thee that an insult should be offered to me as to thyself." "Thus will it be best to do," said Arthur, "let this man have medical care until it be known whether he may live. And if he live, he shall do such satisfaction as shall be judged best by the men of the Court; and take thou sureties to that effect.

And if he die, too much will be the death of such a youth as Edeyrn for an insult to a maiden." "This pleases me," said Gwenhwyvar. And Arthur became surety for Edeyrn, and Caradawc the son of Llyr, Gwallawg the son of Llenawg, and Owain the son of Nudd, and Gwalchmai, and many others with them. And Arthur caused Morgan Tud to be called to him. He was the chief physician. "Take with thee Edeyrn the son of Nudd, and cause a chamber to be prepared for him, and let him have the aid of medicine as thou wouldest do unto myself, if I were wounded, and let none into his chamber to molest him, but thyself and thy disciples, to administer to him remedies." "I will do so, gladly, Lord," said Morgan Tud. Then said the steward of the household, "Whither is it right, Lord, to order the maiden?" "To Gwenhwyvar and her handmaidens," said he. And the steward of the household so ordered her. Thus far concerning them.

The next day came Geraint towards the Court, and there was a watch set on the ramparts by Gwenhwyvar, lest he should arrive unawares. And

one of the watch came to the place where Gwenhwyvar was. "Lady," said he, "methinks that I see Geraint, and the maiden with him. He is on horseback, but he has his walking gear upon him, and the maiden appears to be in white, seeming to be clad in a garment of linen." "Assemble all the women," said Gwenhwyvar, "and come to meet Geraint, to welcome him, and wish him joy." And Gwenhwyvar went to meet Geraint and the maiden. And when Geraint came to the place where Gwenhwyvar was, he saluted her. "Heaven prosper thee," said she, "and welcome to thee. And thy career has been successful, and fortunate, and resistless, and glorious. And Heaven reward thee, that thou hast so proudly caused me to have retribution." "Lady," said he, "I earnestly desired to obtain thee satisfaction according to thy will; and, behold, here is the maiden through whom thou hadst thy revenge." "Verily," said Gwenhwyvar, "the welcome of Heaven be unto her; and it is fitting that we should receive her joyfully." Then they went in, and dismounted. And Geraint came to where Arthur was, and saluted him. "Heaven protect thee," said Arthur, "and the welcome of Heaven be unto thee. And since Edeyrn the son of Nudd has received his overthrow and wounds

from thy hands, thou hadst had a prosperous career." "Not upon me be the blame," said Geraint, "it was through the arrogance of Edeyrn the son of Nudd himself that we were not friends. I would not quit him until I knew who he was, and until the one had vanquished the other." "Now," said Arthur, "where is the maiden for whom I heard thou didst give challenge?" "She is gone with Gwenhwyvar to her chamber." Then went Arthur to see the maiden. And Arthur, and all his companions, and his whole Court, were glad concerning the maiden. And certain were they all, that had her array been suitable to her beauty, they had never seen a maid fairer than she. And Arthur gave away the maiden to Geraint. And the usual bond made between two persons was made between Geraint and the maiden, and the choicest of all Gwenhwyvar's apparel was given to the maiden; and thus arrayed, she appeared comely and graceful to all who beheld her. And that day and that night were spent in abundance of minstrelsy, and ample gifts of liquor, and a multitude of games. And when it was time for them to go to sleep, they went. And in the chamber where the couch of Arthur and Gwenhwyvar was, the couch of Geraint and Enid was prepared. And

from that time she became his bride. And the next day Arthur satisfied all the claimants upon Geraint with bountiful gifts. And the maiden took up her abode in the palace, and she had many companions, both men and women, and there was no maiden more esteemed than she in the Island of Britain.

Then spake Gwenhwyvar. "Rightly did I judge," said she, "concerning the head of the stag, that it should not be given to any until Geraint's return; and, behold, here is a fit occasion for bestowing it. Let it be given to Enid the daughter of Ynywl, the most illustrious maiden. And I do not believe that any will begrudge it her, for between her and every one here there exists nothing but love and friendship." Much applauded was this by them all, and by Arthur also. And the head of the stag was given to Enid. And thereupon her fame encreased, and her friends thenceforward became more in number than before. And Geraint from that time forth loved the stag, and the tournament, and hard encounters; and he came victorious from them all. And a year, and a second, and a third, he proceeded thus, until his fame had flown over the face of the kingdom.

And once upon a time, Arthur was holding his Court at Caerlleon upon Usk, at Whitsuntide. And, behold, there came to him ambassadors, wise and prudent, full of knowledge, and eloquent of speech, and they saluted Arthur. "Heaven prosper you," said Arthur, "and the welcome of Heaven be unto you. And whence do you come?" "We come, Lord," said they, "from Cornwall; and we are ambassadors from Erbin the son of Custennin, thy uncle, and our mission is unto thee. And he greets thee well, as an uncle should greet his nephew, and as a vassal should greet his lord. And he represents unto thee that he waxes heavy and feeble, and is advancing in years. And the neighbouring chiefs knowing this, grow insolent towards him, and covet his land and possessions. And he earnestly beseeches thee, Lord, to permit Geraint his son to return to him, to protect his possessions, and to become acquainted with his boundaries. And unto him he represents that it were better for him to spend the flower of his youth, and the prime of his age, in preserving his own boundaries, than in tournaments, which are productive of no profit, although he obtains glory in them."

"Well," said Arthur, "go, and divest yourselves of your accoutrements, and take food, and refresh

yourselves after your fatigues; and before you go forth hence you shall have an answer." And they went to eat. And Arthur considered that it would go hard with him to let Geraint depart from him and from his Court; neither did he think it fair that his cousin should be restrained from going to protect his dominions and his boundaries, seeing that his father was unable to do so. No less was the grief and regret of Gwenhwyvar, and all her women, and all her damsels, through fear that the maiden would leave them. And that day and that night were spent in abundance of feasting. And Arthur shewed Geraint the cause of the mission, and of the coming of the ambassadors to him out of Cornwall. "Truly," said Geraint, "be it to my advantage or disadvantage, Lord, I will do according to thy will concerning this embassy." "Behold," said Arthur, "though it grieves me to part with thee, it is my counsel that thou go to dwell in thine own dominions, and to defend thy boundaries, and to take with thee to accompany thee as many as thou wilt of those thou lovest best among my faithful ones, and among thy friends, and among thy companions in arms." "Heaven reward thee; and this will I do," said Geraint. "What discourse," said Gwenhwyvar, "do I hear between you? Is it of those who

are to conduct Geraint to his country?" "It is," said Arthur. "Then is it needful for me to consider," said she, "concerning companions and a provision for the lady that is with me?" "Thou wilt do well," said Arthur.

And that night they went to sleep. And the next day the ambassadors were permitted to depart, and they were told that Geraint should follow them. And on the third day Geraint set forth, and many went with him. Gwalchmai the son of Gwyar, and Riogonedd the son of the king of Ireland, and Ondyaw the son of the duke of Burgundy, Gwilim the son of the ruler of the Franks, Howel the son of Emyr of Brittany, Elivry, and Nawkyrd, Gwynn the son of Tringad, Goreu the son of Custennin, Gweir Gwrhyd Vawr, Garannaw the son of Golithmer, Peredur the son of Evrawc, Gwynnlllogell, Gwyr a judge in the Court of Arthur, Dyvyr the son of Alun of Dyved, Gwrei Gwalstawd Ieithoedd, Bedwyr the son of Bedrawd, Hadwry the son of Gwryon, Kai the son of Kynyr, Odyar the Frank, the Steward of Arthur's Court, and Edeyrn the son of Nudd. Said Geraint, "I think that I shall have enough of knighthood with me." "Yes," said Arthur, "but it will not be fitting for thee to take Edeyrn with thee, although he is well,

until peace shall be made between him and Gwenhwyvar." "Gwenhwyvar can permit him to go with me, if he give sureties." "If she please, she can let him go without sureties, for enough of pain and affliction has he suffered for the insult which the maiden received from the dwarf." "Truly," said Gwenhwyvar, "since it seems well to thee and to Geraint, I will do this gladly, Lord." Then she permitted Edeyrn freely to depart. And many there were who accompanied Geraint, and they set forth; and never was there seen a fairer host journeying towards the Severn. And on the other side of the Severn were the nobles of Erbin the son of Custennin, and his foster father at their head, to welcome Geraint with gladness; and many of the women of the Court, with his mother, came to receive Enid the daughter of Ynywl, his wife. And there was great rejoicing and gladness throughout the whole Court, and throughout all the country, concerning Geraint, because of the greatness of their love towards him, and of the greatness of the fame which he had gained since he went from amongst them, and because he was come to take possession of his dominions, and to preserve his boundaries. And they came to the Court. And in the Court they had ample entertainment,

and a multitude of gifts, and abundance of liquor, and a sufficiency of service, and a variety of minstrelsy and of games. And to do honour to Geraint, all the chief men of the country were invited that night to visit him. And they passed that day and that night in the utmost enjoyment. And at dawn next day Erbin arose, and summoned to him Geraint, and the noble persons who had borne him company. And he said to Geraint, "I am a feeble and an aged man, and whilst I was able to maintain the dominion for thee and for myself, I did so. But thou art young, and in the flower of thy vigour and of thy youth: henceforth do thou preserve thy possessions." "Truly," said Geraint, "with my consent thou shalt not give the power over thy dominions at this time into my hands, and thou shalt not take me from Arthur's Court." "Into thy hands will I give them," said Erbin, "and this day also shalt thou receive the homage of thy subjects."

Then said Gwalchmai, "It were better for thee to satisfy those who have boons to ask, to-day, and to-morrow thou canst receive the homage of thy dominions." So all that had boons to ask were summoned into one place. And Kadyrieith came to them, to know what were their requests.

And every one asked that which he desired. And the followers of Arthur began to make gifts, and immediately the men of Cornwall came, and gave also. And they were not long in giving, so eager was every one to bestow gifts. And of those who came to ask gifts, none departed unsatisfied. And that day and that night were spent in the utmost enjoyment.

And the next day, at dawn, Erbin desired Geraint to send messengers to the men, to ask them whether it was displeasing to them that he should come to receive their homage, and whether they had anything to object to him. Then Geraint sent ambassadors to the men of Cornwall, to ask them this. And they all said that it would be the fulness of joy and honour to them for Geraint to come and receive their homage. So he received the homage of such as were there. And they remained with him till the third night. And the day after the followers of Arthur intended to go away. "It is too soon for you to go away yet," said he, "stay with me until I have finished receiving the homage of my chief men, who have agreed to come to me." And they remained with him until he had done so. Then they set forth towards the Court of Arthur; and Geraint went to bear them company, and Enid also, as far as

Diganhwy: there they parted. Then Ondyaw the son of the duke of Burgundy said to Geraint, "Go first of all, and visit the uttermost parts of thy dominions, and see well to the boundaries of thy territories; and if thou hast any trouble respecting them, send unto thy companions." "Heaven reward thee," said Geraint, "and this will I do." And Geraint journeyed to the uttermost part of his dominions. And experienced guides, and the chief men of his country, went with him. And the furthestmost point that they shewed him he kept possession of.

And, as he had been used to do when he was at Arthur's Court, he frequented tournaments. And he became acquainted with valiant and mighty men, until he had gained as much fame there as he had formerly done elsewhere. And he enriched his Court, and his companions, and his nobles, with the best horses, and the best arms, and with the best and most valuable jewels, and he ceased not until his fame had flown over the face of the whole kingdom. And when he knew that it was thus, he began to love ease and pleasure, for there was no one who was worth his opposing. And he loved his wife, and liked to continue in the palace, with minstrelsy and diversions. And for a long time he abode at home. And after that

he began to shut himself up in the chamber of his wife, and he took no delight in any thing besides, insomuch that he gave up the friendship of his nobles, together with his hunting and his amusements, and lost the hearts of all the host in his Court; and there was murmuring and scoffing concerning him among the inhabitants of the palace, on account of his relinquishing so completely their companionship for the love of his wife. And these tidings came to Erbin. And when Erbin had heard these things, he spoke unto Enid, and enquired of her whether it was she that had caused Geraint to act thus, and to forsake his people and his hosts. "Not I, by my confession unto Heaven," said she, "there is nothing more hateful to me than this." And she knew not what she should do, for, although it was hard for her to own this to Geraint, yet was it not more easy for her to listen to what she heard, without warning Geraint concerning it. And she was very sorrowful.

And one morning in the summer time, they were upon their couch, and Geraint lay upon the edge of it. And Enid was without sleep in the apartment which had windows of glass. And the sun shone upon the couch. And the clothes had slipped from off his arms and his breast, and he

was asleep. Then she gazed upon the marvellous beauty of his appearance, and she said, "Alas, and am I the cause that these arms and this breast have lost their glory and the warlike fame which they once so richly enjoyed!" And as she said this, the tears dropped from her eyes, and they fell upon his breast. And the tears she shed, and the words she had spoken, awoke him; and another thing contributed to awaken him, and that was the idea that it was not in thinking of him that she spoke thus, but that it was because she loved some other man more than him, and that she wished for other society, and thereupon Geraint was troubled in his mind, and he called his squire; and when he came to him, "Go quickly," said he, "and prepare my horse and my arms, and make them ready. And do thou arise," said he to Enid, "and apparel thyself; and cause thy horse to be accoutred, and clothe thee in the worst riding dress that thou hast in thy possession. And evil betide me," said he, "if thou returnest here until thou knowest whether I have lost my strength so completely as thou didst say. And if it be so, it will then be easy for thee to seek the society thou didst wish for of him, of whom thou wast thinking." So she arose, and clothed herself in her meanest

garments. "I know nothing, Lord," said she, "of thy meaning." "Neither wilt thou know at this time," said he.

Then Geraint went to see Erbin. "Sir," said he, "I am going upon a quest, and I am not certain when I may come back. Take heed, therefore, unto thy possessions, until my return." "I will do so," said he, "but it is strange to me that thou shouldst go so suddenly. And who will proceed with thee, since thou art not strong enough to traverse the land of Lloegyr alone." "But one person only will go with me." "Heaven counsel thee, my son," said Erbin, "and may many attach themselves to thee in Lloegyr." Then went Geraint to the place where his horse was, and it was equipped with foreign armour, heavy and shining. And he desired Enid to mount her horse, and to ride forward, and to keep a long way before him. "And whatever thou mayest see, and whatever thou mayest hear concerning me," said he, "do thou not turn back. And unless I speak unto thee, say not thou one word either." And they set forward. And he did not choose the pleasantest and most frequented road, but that which was the wildest and most beset by thieves, and robbers, and venomous animals. And they came to a high road, which they fol-

lowed till they saw a vast forest, and they went towards it, and they saw four armed horsemen come forth from the forest. When they had beheld them, one of them said to the other, "Behold, here is a good occasion for us to capture two horses and armour, and a lady likewise; for this we shall have no difficulty in doing against yonder single knight, who hangs his head so pensively and heavily." And Enid heard this discourse, and she knew not what she should do through fear of Geraint, who had told her to be silent. "The vengeance of Heaven be upon me," she said, "if I would not rather receive my death from his hand than from the hand of any other; and though he should slay me, yet will I speak to him, lest I should have the misery to witness his death." So she waited for Geraint until he came near to her. "Lord," said she, "didst thou hear the words of those men concerning thee?" Then he lifted up his eyes, and looked at her angrily. "Thou hadst only," said he, "to hold thy peace as I bad thee. I wish but for silence, and not for warning. And though thou shouldest desire to see my defeat and my death by the hands of those men, yet do I feel no dread." Then the foremost of them couched his lance, and rushed upon Geraint. And he received him, and that

not feebly. But he let the thrust go by him, while he struck the horseman upon the centre of his shield in such a manner, that his shield was split, and his armour broken, and so that a cubit's length of the shaft of Geraint's lance passed through his body, and sent him to the earth, the length of the lance over his horse's crupper. Then the second horseman attacked him furiously, being wroth at the death of his companion. But with one thrust Geraint overthrew him also, and killed him as he had done the other. Then the third set upon him, and he killed him in like manner. And thus also he slew the fourth. Sad and sorrowful was the maiden as she saw all this. Geraint dismounted his horse, and took the arms of the men he had slain, and placed them upon their saddles, and tied together the reins of their horses, and he mounted his horse again. "Behold what thou must do," said he, "take the four horses, and drive them before thee, and proceed forward, as I bad thee just now. And say not one word unto me, unless I speak first unto thee. And I declare unto Heaven," said he, "if thou doest not thus, it will be to thy cost." "I will do, as far as I can, Lord," said she, "according to thy desire." Then they went forward through the forest; and when they left the forest, they came to a vast

plain, in the centre of which was a group of thickly tangled copse-wood; and from out thereof they beheld three horsemen coming towards them, well equipped with armour, both they and their horses. Then the maiden looked steadfastly upon them; and when they had come near, she heard them say one to another, "Behold, here is a good arrival for us, here are coming for us four horses and four suits of armour. We shall easily obtain them spite of yonder dolorous knight, and the maiden also will fall into our power." "This is but too true," said she to herself, "for my husband is tired with his former combat. The vengeance of Heaven will be upon me, unless I warn him of this." So the maiden waited until Geraint came up to her. "Lord," said she, "dost thou not hear the discourse of yonder men concerning thee?" "What was it?" asked he. "They say to one another, that they will easily obtain all this spoil." "I declare to Heaven," he answered, "that their words are less grievous to me than that thou wilt not be silent, and abide by my counsel." "My Lord," said she, "I feared lest they should surprise thee unawares." "Hold thy peace then," said he, "do not I desire silence?" And thereupon one of the horsemen couched his lance, and attacked Geraint. And he made a thrust at him, which he thought

would be very effective; but Geraint received it carelessly, and struck it aside, and then he rushed upon him, and aimed at the centre of his person, and from the shock of man and horse, the quantity of his armour did not avail him, and the head of the lance and part of the shaft passed through him, so that he was carried to the ground an arm and a spear's length over the crupper of his horse. And both the other horsemen came forward in their turn, but their onset was not more successful than that of their companion. And the maiden stood by, looking at all this; and on the one hand she was in trouble lest Geraint should be wounded in his encounter with the men, and on the other hand she was joyful to see him victorious. Then Geraint dismounted, and bound the three suits of armour upon the three saddles, and he fastened the reins of all the horses together, so that he had seven horses with him. And he mounted his own horse, and commanded the maiden to drive forward the others. "It is no more use for me to speak to thee than to refrain, for thou wilt not attend to my advice." "I will do so, as far as I am able, Lord," said she; "but I cannot conceal from thee the fierce and threatening words which I may hear against thee, Lord, from such strange people as those that haunt this

wilderness." "I declare to Heaven," said he, "that I desire nought but silence; therefore, hold thy peace." "I will, Lord, while I can." And the maiden went on with the horses before her, and she pursued her way straight onwards. And from the copse-wood already mentioned, they journeyed over a vast and dreary open plain. And at a great distance from them they beheld a wood, and they could see neither end nor boundary to the wood, except on that side that was nearest to them, and they went towards it. Then there came from out the wood five horsemen, eager, and bold, and mighty, and strong, mounted upon chargers that were powerful, and large of bone, and high mettled, and proudly snorting, and both the men and the horses were well equipped with arms. And when they drew near to them, Enid heard them say, "Behold, here is a fine booty coming to us, which we shall obtain easily and without labour, for we shall have no trouble in taking all those horses and arms, and the lady also, from yonder single knight, so doleful and sad."

Sorely grieved was the maiden upon hearing this discourse, so that she knew not in the world what she should do. At last, however, she determined to warn Geraint; so she turned her horse's

head towards him. "Lord," said she, "if thou hadst heard as I did what yonder horsemen said concerning thee, thy heaviness would be greater than it is." Angrily and bitterly did Geraint smile upon her, and he said, "Thee do I hear doing every thing that I forbad thee; but it may be that thou wilt repent this yet." And immediately, behold, the men met them, and victoriously and gallantly did Geraint overcome them all five. And he placed the five suits of armour upon the five saddles, and tied together the reins of the twelve horses, and gave them in charge to Enid. "I know not," said he, "what good it is for me to order thee; but this time I charge thee in an especial manner." So the maiden went forward towards the wood, keeping in advance of Geraint, as he had desired her; and it grieved him as much as his wrath would permit, to see a maiden so illustrious as she having so much trouble with the care of the horses. Then they reached the wood, and it was both deep and vast; and in the wood night overtook them. "Ah, maiden," said he, "it is vain to attempt proceeding forward!" "Well, Lord," said she, "whatsoever thou wishest, we will do." "It will be best for us," he answered, "to turn out of the wood, and to rest, and wait for the day, in order

to pursue our journey." "That will we, gladly," said she. And they did so. Having dismounted himself, he took her down from her horse. "I cannot, by any means, refrain from sleep, through weariness," said he. "Do thou, therefore, watch the horses, and sleep not." "I will, Lord," said she. Then he went to sleep in his armour, and thus passed the night, which was not long at that season. And when she saw the dawn of day appear, she looked around her, to see if he were waking, and thereupon he woke. "My Lord," she said, "I have desired to awake thee for some time." But he spake nothing to her about fatigue, as he had desired her to be silent. Then he arose, and said unto her, "Take the horses, and ride on; and keep straight on before thee as thou didst yesterday." And early in the day they left the wood, and they came to an open country, with meadows on one hand, and mowers mowing the meadows. And there was a river before them, and the horses bent down, and drank the water. And they went up out of the river by a lofty steep; and there they met a slender stripling, with a satchel about his neck, and they saw that there was something in the satchel, but they knew not what it was. And he had a small blue pitcher in his hand, and a bowl on the mouth of

the pitcher. And the youth saluted Geraint. "Heaven prosper thee," said Geraint, "and whence dost thou come?" "I come," said he, "from the city that lies before thee. My Lord," he added, "will it be displeasing to thee if I ask whence thou comest also?" "By no means—through yonder wood did I come." "Thou camest not through the wood to-day." "No," he replied, "we were in the wood last night." "I warrant," said the youth, "that thy condition there last night was not the most pleasant, and that thou hadst neither meat nor drink." "No, by my faith," said he. "Wilt thou follow my counsel," said the youth, "and take thy meal from me?" "What sort of meal?" he enquired. "The breakfast which is sent for yonder mowers, nothing less than bread and meat, and wine; and if thou wilt, Sir, they shall have none of it." "I will," said he, "and Heaven reward thee for it."

So Geraint alighted, and the youth took the maiden from off her horse. Then they washed, and took their repast. And the youth cut the bread in slices, and gave them drink, and served them withal. And when they had finished, the youth arose, and said to Geraint, "My Lord, with thy permission, I will now go and fetch some food for the mowers." "Go, first, to the

town," said Geraint, "and take a lodging for me in the best place that thou knowest, and the most commodious one for the horses, and take thou whichever horse and arms thou choosest in payment for thy service and thy gift." "Heaven reward thee, Lord," said the youth, "and this would be ample to repay services much greater than those I have rendered unto thee." And to the town went the youth, and he took the best and the most pleasant lodgings that he knew; and after that he went to the palace, having the horse and armour with him, and proceeded to the place where the Earl was, and told him all his adventure. "I go now, Lord," said he, "to meet the young man, and to conduct him to his lodging." "Go, gladly," said the Earl, "and right joyfully shall he be received here, if he so come." And the youth went to meet Geraint, and told him that he would be received gladly by the Earl in his own palace; but he would go only to his lodgings. And he had a goodly chamber, in which was plenty of straw, and drapery, and a spacious and commodious place he had for the horses, and the youth prepared for them plenty of provender. And after they had disarrayed themselves, Geraint spoke thus to Enid, "Go," said he, "to the other side of the chamber, and

come not to this side of the house; and thou mayest call to thee the woman of the house, if thou wilt." "I will do, Lord," said she, "as thou sayest." And thereupon the man of the house came to Geraint, and welcomed him. "Oh, chieftain," he said, "hast thou taken thy meal?" "I have," said he. Then the youth spoke to him, and enquired if he would not drink something before he met the Earl. "Truly, I will," said he. So the youth went into the town, and brought them drink. And they drank. "I must needs sleep," said Geraint. "Well," said the youth, "and whilst thou sleepest, I will go to see the Earl." "Go, gladly," he said, "and come here again when I require thee." And Geraint went to sleep, and so did Enid also.

And the youth came to the place where the Earl was, and the Earl asked him where the lodgings of the knight were, and he told him. "I must go," said the youth, "to wait on him in the evening." "Go," answered the Earl, "and greet him well from me, and tell him that in the evening I will go to see him." "This will I do," said the youth. So he came when it was time for them to awake. And they arose, and went forth. And when it was time for them to take their food, they took it. And the youth

served them. And Geraint enquired of the man of the house, whether there were any of his companions that he wished to invite to him, and he said that there were. "Bring them hither, and entertain them at my cost with the best thou canst buy in the town."

And the man of the house brought there those whom he chose, and feasted them at Geraint's expense. Thereupon, behold, the Earl came to visit Geraint, and his twelve honourable knights with him. And Geraint rose up, and welcomed him. "Heaven preserve thee," said the Earl. Then they all sat down according to their precedence in honour. And the Earl conversed with Geraint, and enquired of him the object of his journey. "I have none," he replied, "but to seek adventures, and to follow my own inclination." Then the Earl cast his eye upon Enid, and he looked at her steadfastly. And he thought he had never seen a maiden fairer or more comely than she. And he set all his thoughts and his affections upon her. Then he asked of Geraint, "Have I thy permission to go and converse with yonder maiden, for I see that she is apart from thee?" "Thou hast it, gladly," said he. So the Earl went to the place where the maiden was, and spake with her. "Ah, maiden,"

said he, "it cannot be pleasant to thee to journey thus with yonder man!" "It is not unpleasant to me," said she, "to journey the same road that he journeys." "Thou hast neither youths nor maidens to serve thee," said he. "Truly," she replied, "it is more pleasant for me to follow yonder man than to be served by youths and maidens." "I will give thee good counsel," said he. "All my Earldom will I place in thy possession, if thou wilt dwell with me." "That will I not, by Heaven," she said, "yonder man was the first to whom my faith was ever pledged; and shall I prove inconstant to him!" "Thou art in the wrong," said the Earl; "if I slay the man yonder, I can keep thee with me as long as I choose; and when thou no longer pleasest me, I can turn thee away. But if thou goest with me by thy own good will, I protest that our union shall continue eternal and undivided as long as I remain alive." Then she pondered these words of his, and she considered that it was advisable to encourage him in his request. "Behold, then, chieftain, this is most expedient for thee to do to save me any needless imputation; come here to-morrow, and take me away as though I knew nothing thereof." "I will do so," said he. So he arose, and took his leave,

and went forth with his attendants. And she told not then to Geraint any of the conversation which she had had with the Earl, lest it should rouse his anger, and cause him uneasiness and care.

And at the usual hour they went to sleep. And at the beginning of the night Enid slept a little; and at midnight she arose, and placed all Geraint's armour together, so that it might be ready to put on. And although fearful of her errand, she came to the side of Geraint's bed; and she spoke to him softly and gently, saying, "My Lord, arise, and clothe thyself, for these were the words of the Earl to me, and his intention concerning me." So she told Geraint all that had passed. And although he was wroth with her, he took warning, and clothed himself. And she lighted a candle, that he might have light to do so. "Leave there the candle," said he, "and desire the man of the house to come here." Then she went, and the man of the house came to him. "Dost thou know how much I owe thee?" asked Geraint. "I think thou owest but little." "Take the eleven horses and the eleven suits of armour." "Heaven reward thee, Lord," said he, "but I spent not the value of one suit of armour upon thee." "For that reason," said he, "thou wilt be the richer. And now, wilt thou come to guide me out of the

town?" "I will, gladly," said he, "and in which direction dost thou intend to go?" "I wish to leave the town by a different way from that by which I entered it." So the man of the lodgings accompanied him as far as he desired. Then he bad the maiden to go on before him; and she did so, and went straight forward, and his host returned home. And he had only just reached his house, when, behold, the greatest tumult approached that was ever heard. And when he looked out, he saw fourscore knights in complete armour around the house, with the Earl Dwrm at their head. "Where is the knight that was here?" said the Earl. "By thy hand," said he, "he went hence some time ago." "Wherefore, villain," said he, "didst thou let him go without informing me?" "My Lord, thou didst not command me to do so, else would I not have allowed him to depart." "What way dost thou think that he took?" "I know not, except that he went along the high road." And they turned their horses' heads that way, and seeing the tracks of the horses upon the high road, they followed. And when the maiden beheld the dawning of the day, she looked behind her, and saw vast clouds of dust coming nearer and nearer to her. And thereupon she became uneasy, and she thought that it was

the Earl and his host coming after them. And thereupon she beheld a knight appearing through the mist. "By my faith," said she, "though he should slay me, it were better for me to receive my death at his hands, than to see him killed without warning him. "My Lord," she said to him, "seest thou yonder man hastening after thee, and many others with him?" "I do see him," said he, "and in despite of all my orders, I see that thou wilt never keep silence." Then he turned upon the knight, and with the first thrust he threw him down under his horse's feet. And as long as there remained one of the fourscore knights, he overthrew every one of them at the first onset. And from the weakest to the strongest, they all attacked him one after the other, except the Earl: and last of all the Earl came against him also. And he broke his lance, and then he broke a second. But Geraint turned upon him, and struck him with his lance upon the centre of his shield, so that by that single thrust the shield was split, and all his armour broken, and he himself was brought over his horse's crupper to the ground, and was in peril of his life. And Geraint drew near to him; and at the noise of the trampling of his horse the Earl revived. "Mercy, Lord," said he to Geraint

And Geraint granted him mercy. But through the hardness of the ground where they had fallen, and the violence of the stroke which they had received, there was not a single knight amongst them that escaped without receiving a fall, mortally severe, and grievously painful, and desperately wounding, from the hand of Geraint.

And Geraint journeyed along the high road that was before him, and the maiden went on first; and near them they beheld a valley which was the fairest ever seen, and which had a large river running through it; and there was a bridge over the river, and the high road led to the bridge. And above the bridge, upon the opposite side of the river, they beheld a fortified town, the fairest ever seen. And as they approached the bridge, Geraint saw coming towards him from a thick copse a man mounted upon a large and lofty steed, even of pace and spirited though tractable. "Ah, knight," said Geraint, "whence comest thou?" "I come," said he, "from the valley below us." "Canst thou tell me," said Geraint, "who is the owner of this fair valley and yonder walled town?" "I will tell thee, willingly," said he, "Gwiffert Petit he is called by the Franks, but the Welsh call him the Little King." "Can I go by yonder bridge," said Ge-

raint, "and by the lower highway that is beneath the town?" Said the knight, "Thou canst not go by his tower on the other side of the bridge, unless thou dost intend to combat him; because it is his custom to encounter every knight that comes upon his lands." "I declare to Heaven," said Geraint, "that I will, nevertheless, pursue my journey that way." "If thou dost so," said the knight, "thou wilt probably meet with shame and disgrace in reward for thy daring." Then Geraint proceeded along the road that led to the town, and the road brought him to a ground that was hard, and rugged, and high, and ridgy. And as he journeyed thus, he beheld a knight following him upon a warhorse, strong, and large, and proudly-stepping, and wide-hoofed, and broad-chested. And he never saw a man of smaller stature than he who was upon the horse. And both he and his horse were completely armed. When he had overtaken Geraint, he said to him, "Tell me, chieftain, whether it is through ignorance or through presumption that thou seekest to insult my dignity, and to infringe my rules." "Nay," answered Geraint, "I knew not that this road was forbid to any." "Thou didst know it," said the other, "come with me to my Court, to do me satisfaction." "That will I not, by my

faith," said Geraint; "I would not go even to thy Lord's Court, excepting Arthur were thy Lord." "By the hand of Arthur himself," said the knight, "I will have satisfaction of thee, or receive my overthrow at thy hands." And immediately they charged one another. And a squire of his came to serve him with lances as he broke them. And they gave each other such hard and severe strokes, that their shields lost all their colour. But it was very difficult for Geraint to fight with him on account of his small size, for he was hardly able to get a full aim at him with all the efforts he could make. And they fought thus until their horses were brought down upon their knees; and at length Geraint threw the knight headlong to the ground; and then they fought on foot, and they gave one another blows so boldly fierce, so frequent, and so severely powerful, that their helmets were pierced, and their skullcaps were broken, and their arms were shattered, and the light of their eyes was darkened by sweat and blood. At the last Geraint became enraged, and he called to him all his strength; and boldly angry, and swiftly resolute, and furiously determined, he lifted up his sword, and struck him on the crown of his head a blow so mortally painful, so violent, so

fierce, and so penetrating, that it cut through all his head armour, and his skin, and his flesh, until it wounded the very bone, and the sword flew out of the hand of the Little King to the furthest end of the plain, and he besought Geraint that he would have mercy and compassion upon him. "Though thou hast been neither courteous nor just," said Geraint, "thou shalt have mercy, upon condition that thou wilt become my ally, and engage never to fight against me again, but to come to my assistance whenever thou hearest of my being in trouble." "This will I do, gladly, Lord," said he. So he pledged him his faith thereof. "And now, Lord, come with me," said he, "to my Court yonder, to recover from thy weariness and fatigue." "That will I not, by Heaven," said he.

Then Gwiffert Petit beheld Enid where she stood, and it grieved him to see one of her noble mien appear so deeply afflicted. And he said to Geraint, "my Lord, thou doest wrong not to take repose, and refresh thyself awhile; for, if thou meetest with any difficulty in thy present condition, it will not be easy for thee to surmount it." But Geraint would do no other than proceed on his journey, and he mounted his horse in pain, and all covered with blood. And

the maiden went on first, and they proceeded towards the wood which they saw before them.

And the heat of the sun was very great, and through the blood and sweat, Geraint's armour cleaved to his flesh; and when they came into the wood, he stood under a tree, to avoid the sun's heat; and his wounds pained him more than they had done at the time when he received them. And the maiden stood under another tree. And, lo! they heard the sound of horns, and a tumultuous noise, and the occasion of it was, that Arthur and his company had come down to the wood. And while Geraint was considering which way he should go to avoid them, behold, he was espied by a foot page, who was an attendant on the Steward of the Household, and he went to the Steward, and told him what kind of man he had seen in the wood. Then the Steward caused his horse to be saddled, and he took his lance and his shield, and went to the place where Geraint was. "Ah, knight!" said he, "what dost thou here?" "I am standing under a shady tree, to avoid the heat and the rays of the sun." "Wherefore is thy journey, and who art thou?" "I seek adventures, and go where I list." "Indeed," said Kai, "then come with me to see Arthur, who is here hard by." "That will I not, by Heaven,"

said Geraint. "Thou must needs come," said Kai. Then Geraint knew who he was, but Kai did not know Geraint. And Kai attacked Geraint as best as he could. And Geraint became wroth, and he struck him with the shaft of his lance, so that he rolled headlong to the ground. But chastisement worse than this would he not inflict on him.

Scared and wildly Kai arose, and he mounted his horse, and went back to his lodging. And thence he proceeded to Gwalchmai's tent. "Oh, Sir," said he to Gwalchmai, "I was told by one of the attendants, that he saw in the wood above a wounded knight, having on battered armour, and if thou dost right, thou wilt go and see if this be true." "I care not if I do so," said Gwalchmai. "Take, then, thy horse, and some of thy armour," said Kai, "for I hear that he is not over courteous to those who approach him." So Gwalchmai took his spear and his shield, and mounted his horse, and came to the spot where Geraint was. "Sir Knight," said he, "wherefore is thy journey?" "I journey for my own pleasure, and to seek the adventures of the world." "Wilt thou tell me who thou art, or wilt thou come and visit Arthur, who is near at hand?" "I will make no alliance with thee, nor

will I go and visit Arthur," said he. And he knew that it was Gwalchmai, but Gwalchmai knew him not. "I purpose not to leave thee," said Gwalchmai, "till I know who thou art." And he charged him with his lance, and struck him on his shield, so that the shaft was shivered into splinters, and their horses were front to front. Then Gwalchmai gazed fixedly upon him, and he knew him. "Ah, Geraint," said he, "is it thou that art here?" "I am not Geraint," said he. "Geraint thou art, by Heaven," he replied, "and a wretched and insane expedition is this." Then he looked around, and beheld Enid, and he welcomed her gladly. "Geraint," said Gwalchmai, "come thou, and see Arthur, he is thy lord and thy cousin." "I will not," said he, "for I am not in a fit state to go and see any one." Thereupon, behold, one of the pages came after Gwalchmai, to speak to him. So he sent him to apprise Arthur that Geraint was there wounded, and that he would not go to visit him, and that it was pitiable to see the plight that he was in. And this he did without Geraint's knowledge, inasmuch as he spoke in a whisper to the page. "Entreat Arthur," said he, "to have his tent brought near to the road, for he will not meet him willingly, and it is not easy to compel him

in the mood he is in." So the page came to Arthur, and told him this. And he caused his tent to be removed unto the side of the road. And the maiden rejoiced in her heart. And Gwalchmai led Geraint onwards along the road, till they came to the place where Arthur was encamped, and the pages were pitching his tent by the road side. "Lord," said Geraint, "all hail unto thee." "Heaven prosper thee; and who art thou?" said Arthur. "It is Geraint," said Gwalchmai, "and of his own free will would he not come to meet thee." "Verily," said Arthur, "he is bereft of his reason." Then came Enid, and saluted Arthur. "Heaven protect thee," said he. And thereupon he caused one of the pages to take her from her horse. "Alas! Enid," said Arthur, "what expedition is this?" "I know not, Lord," said she, "save that it behoves me to journey by the same road that he journeys." "My Lord," said Geraint, "with thy permission we will depart." "Whither wilt thou go?" said Arthur. "Thou canst not proceed now, unless it be unto thy death." "He will not suffer himself to be invited by me," said Gwalchmai. "But by me he will," said Arthur; "and, moreover, he does not go from here until he is healed." "I ad rather, Lord," said Geraint, "that thou

wouldest let me go forth." "That will I not, I declare to Heaven," said he. Then he caused a maiden to be sent for to conduct Enid to the tent where Gwenhwyvar's chamber was. And Gwenhwyvar and all her women were joyful at her coming, and they took off her riding dress, and placed other garments upon her. Arthur also called Kadyrieith, and ordered him to pitch a tent for Geraint, and the physicians, and he enjoined him to provide him with abundance of all that might be requisite for him. And Kadyrieith did as he had commanded him. And Morgan Tud and his disciples were brought to Geraint.

And Arthur and his hosts remained there nearly a month, whilst Geraint was being healed. And when he was fully recovered, Geraint came to Arthur, and asked his permission to depart. "I know not if thou art quite well." "In truth I am, Lord," said Geraint. "I shall not believe thee concerning that, but the physicians that were with thee." So Arthur caused the physicians to be summoned to him, and asked them if it were true. "It is true, Lord," said Morgan Tud. So the next day Arthur permitted him to go forth, and he pursued his journey. And on the same day Arthur removed thence. And Geraint desired

Enid to go on, and to keep before him, as she had formerly done. And she went forward along the high road. And as they journeyed thus, they heard an exceeding loud wailing near to them. "Stay thou here," said he, "and I will go and see what is the cause of this wailing." "I will," said she. Then he went forward unto an open glade that was near the road. And in the glade he saw two horses, one having a man's saddle, and the other a woman's saddle upon it. And, behold, there was a knight lying dead in his armour, and a young damsel in a riding dress standing over him, lamenting. "Ah! Lady," said Geraint, "what hath befallen thee?" "Behold," she answered, "I journeyed here with my beloved husband, when, lo! three giants came upon us, and without any cause in the world, they slew him." "Which way went they hence?" said Geraint. "Yonder by the high road," she replied. So he returned to Enid. "Go," said he, "to the lady that is below yonder, and await me there till I come." She was sad when he ordered her to do thus, but nevertheless she went to the damsel, whom it was ruth to hear, and she felt certain that Geraint would never return. Meanwhile Geraint followed the giants, and overtook them. And each of them was greater of stature

than three other men, and a huge club was on the shoulder of each. Then he rushed upon one of them, and thrust his lance through his body. And having drawn it forth again, he pierced another of them through likewise. But the third turned upon him, and struck him with his club, so that he split his shield, and crushed his shoulder, and opened his wounds anew, and all his blood began to flow from him. But Geraint drew his sword, and attacked the giant, and gave him a blow on the crown of his head so severe, and fierce, and violent, that his head and his neck were split down to his shoulders, and he fell dead. So Geraint left him thus, and returned to Enid. And when he saw her, he fell down lifeless from his horse. Piercing, and loud, and thrilling was the cry that Enid uttered. And she came and stood over him where he had fallen. And at the sound of her cries came the Earl of Limours, and the host that journeyed with him, whom her lamentations brought out of their road. And the Earl said to Enid, "Alas, Lady, what hath befallen thee?" "Ah! good Sir," said she, "the only man I have loved, or ever shall love, is slain." Then he said to the other, "And what is the cause of thy grief?" "They have slain my beloved husband also," said she. "And who was it that slew them?" "Some

giants," she answered, "slew my best beloved, and the other knight went in pursuit of them, and came back in the state thou seest, his blood flowing excessively; but it appears to me that he did not leave the giants without killing some of them, if not all." The Earl caused the knight that was dead to be buried, but he thought that there still remained some life in Geraint; and to see if he yet would live, he had him carried with him in the hollow of his shield, and upon a bier. And the two damsels went to the court; and when they arrived there, Geraint was placed upon a litter-couch in front of the table that was in the hall. Then they all took off their travelling gear, and the Earl besought Enid to do the same, and to clothe herself in other garments. "I will not, by Heaven," said she. "Ah! Lady," said he, "be not so sorrowful for this matter." "It were hard to persuade me to be otherwise," said she. "I will act towards thee in such wise, that thou needest not be sorrowful, whether yonder knight live or die. Behold, a good Earldom, together with myself, will I bestow on thee; be, therefore, happy and joyful." "I declare to Heaven," said she, "that henceforth I shall never be joyful while I live." "Come, then," said he, "and eat." "No, by Heaven, I will not," she

answered. "But by Heaven thou shalt," said he. So he took her with him to the table against her will, and many times desired her to eat. "I call Heaven to witness," said she, "that I will not eat until the man that is upon yonder bier shall eat likewise." "Thou canst not fulfil that," said the Earl, "yonder man is dead already." "I will prove that I can," said she. Then he offered her a goblet of liquor. "Drink this goblet," he said, "and it will cause thee to change thy mind." "Evil betide me," she answered, "if I drink ought until he drink also." "Truly," said the Earl, "it is of no more avail for me to be gentle with thee than ungentle." And he gave her a box in the ear. Thereupon she raised a loud and piercing shriek, and her lamentations were much greater than they had been before, for she considered in her mind that had Geraint been alive, he durst not have struck her thus. But, behold, at the sound of her cry Geraint revived from his swoon, and he sat up on the bier, and finding his sword in the hollow of his shield, he rushed to the place where the Earl was, and struck him a fiercely-wounding, severely-venemous, and sternly-smiting blow upon the crown of his head, so that he clove him in twain, until his sword was stayed by the table. Then all

left the board, and fled away. And this was not so much through fear of the living as through the dread they felt at seeing the dead man rise up to slay them. And Geraint looked upon Enid, and he was grieved for two causes; one was, to see that Enid had lost her colour and her wonted aspect; and the other, to know that she was in the right. "Lady," said he, "knowest thou where our horses are?" "I know, Lord, where thy horse is," she replied, "but I know not where is the other. Thy horse is in the house yonder." So he went to the house, and brought forth his horse, and mounted him, and took up Enid from the ground, and placed her upon the horse with him. And he rode forward. And their road lay between two hedges. And the night was gaining on the day. And, lo! they saw behind them the shafts of spears betwixt them and the sky, and they heard the trampling of horses, and the noise of a host approaching. "I hear something following us," said he, "and I will put thee on the other side of the hedge." And thus he did. And thereupon, behold, a knight pricked towards him, and couched his lance. When Enid saw this, she cried out, saying, "Oh! chieftain, whoever thou art, what renown wilt thou gain by slaying a dead man?" "Oh! Heaven," said he, "is it Geraint?" "Yes,

in truth," said she. "And who art thou?" "I am the Little King," he answered, "coming to thy assistance, for I heard that thou wast in trouble. And if thou hadst followed my advice, none of these hardships would have befallen thee." "Nothing can happen," said Geraint, "without the will of Heaven, though much good results from counsel." "Yes," said the Little King, "and I know good counsel for thee now. Come with me to the court of a son-in-law of my sister, which is near here, and thou shalt have the best medical assistance in the kingdom." "I will do so, gladly," said Geraint. And Enid was placed upon the horse of one of the Little King's squires, and they went forward to the Baron's palace. And they were received there with gladness, and they met with hospitality and attention. And the next morning they went to seek physicians; and it was not long before they came, and they attended Geraint until he was perfectly well. And while Geraint was under medical care, the Little King caused his armour to be repaired, until it was as good as it had ever been. And they remained there a fortnight and a month.

Then the Little King said to Geraint, "Now will we go towards my own court, to take rest, and amuse ourselves." "Not so," said Geraint,

“we will first journey for one day more, and return again.” “With all my heart,” said the Little King, “do thou go then.” And early in the day they set forth. And more gladly and more joyfully did Enid journey with them that day than she had ever done. And they came to the main road. And when they reached a place where the road divided in two, they beheld a man on foot coming towards them along one of these roads, and Gwiffert asked the man whence he came. “I come,” said he, “from an errand in the country.” “Tell me,” said Geraint, “which is the best for me to follow of these two roads?” “That is the best for thee to follow,” answered he, “for if thou goest by this one, thou wilt never return. Below us,” said he, “there is a hedge of mist, and within it are enchanted games, and no one who has gone there has ever returned. And the court of the Earl Owain is there, and he permits no one to go to lodge in the town except he will go to his court.” “I declare to Heaven,” said Geraint, “that we will take the lower road.” And they went along it until they came to the town. And they took the fairest and pleasantest place in the town for their lodging. And while they were thus, behold, a young man came to them, and greeted them. “Heaven be

propitious to thee," said they. "Good Sirs," said he, "what preparations are you making here?" "We are taking up our lodging," said they, "to pass the night." "It is not the custom with him who owns the town," he answered, "to permit any of gentle birth, unless they come to stay in his court, to abide here; therefore, come you to the court." "We will come, gladly," said Geraint. And they went with the page, and they were joyfully received. And the Earl came to the hall to meet them, and he commanded the tables to be laid. And they washed, and sat down. And this is the order in which they sat, Geraint on one side of the Earl, and Enid on the other side, and next to Enid the Little King, and then the Countess next to Geraint; and all after that as became their rank. Then Geraint recollected the games, and thought that he should not go to them; and on that account he did not eat. Then the Earl looked upon Geraint, and considered, and he bethought him that his not eating was because of the games, and it grieved him that he had ever established those games, were it only on account of losing such a youth as Geraint. And if Geraint had asked him to abolish the games, he would gladly have done so. Then the Earl said to Geraint, "What thought occupies

thy mind, that thou dost not eat? If thou hesitatest about going to the games, thou shalt not go, and no other of thy rank shall ever go either." "Heaven reward thee," said Geraint, "but I wish nothing better than to go to the games, and to be shown the way thither." "If that is what thou dost prefer, thou shalt obtain it willingly." "I do prefer it, indeed," said he. Then they ate, and they were amply served, and they had a variety of gifts, and abundance of liquor. And when they had finished eating, they arose. And Geraint called for his horse and his armour, and he accoutred both himself and his horse. And all the hosts went forth until they came to the side of the hedge, and the hedge was so lofty, that it reached as high as they could see in the air, and upon every stake in the hedge, except two, there was the head of a man, and the number of stakes throughout the hedge was very great. Then said the Little King, "May no one go in with the chieftain?" "No one may," said Earl Owain. "Which way can I enter?" enquired Geraint. "I know not," said Owain, "but enter by the way that thou wilt, and that seemeth easiest to thee."

Then fearlessly and unhesitatingly Geraint dashed forward into the mist. And on leaving the mist,

he came to a large orchard, and in the orchard he saw an open space, wherein was a tent of red satin, and the door of the tent was open, and an apple-tree stood in front of the door of the tent, and on a branch of the apple-tree hung a huge hunting horn. Then he dismounted, and went into the tent, and there was no one in the tent save one maiden sitting in a golden chair, and another chair was opposite to her, empty. And Geraint went to the empty chair, and sat down therein. "Ah! chieftain," said the maiden, "I would not counsel thee to sit in that chair." "Wherefore?" said Geraint. "The man to whom that chair belongs has never suffered another to sit in it." "I care not," said Geraint, "though it displease him that I sit in the chair." And thereupon they heard a mighty tumult around the tent. And Geraint looked to see what was the cause of the tumult. And he beheld without, a knight mounted upon a warhorse, proudly-snorting, high-mettled, and large of bone, and a robe of honour in two parts was upon him and upon his horse, and beneath it was plenty of armour. "Tell me, chieftain," said he to Geraint, "who it was that bad thee sit there?" "Myself," answered he. "It was wrong of thee to do me this shame and disgrace. Arise, and do me satisfaction for thine

insolence." Then Geraint arose, and they encountered immediately, and they broke a set of lances; and a second set; and a third; and they gave each other fierce and frequent strokes; and at last Geraint became enraged, and he urged on his horse, and rushed upon him, and gave him a thrust on the centre of his shield, so that it was split, and so that the head of his lance went through his armour, and his girths were broken, and he himself was borne headlong to the ground the length of Geraint's lance and arm, over his horse's crupper. "Oh, my Lord!" said he, "thy mercy, and thou shalt have what thou wilt." "I only desire," said Geraint, "that this game shall no longer exist here, nor the hedge of mist, nor magic, nor enchantment." "Thou shalt have this gladly, Lord," he replied. "Cause, then, the mist to disappear from this place," said Geraint. "Sound yonder horn," said he, "and when thou soundest it, the mist will vanish; but it will not go hence unless the horn be blown by the knight by whom I am vanquished." And sad and sorrowful was Enid where she remained, through anxiety concerning Geraint. Then Geraint went and sounded the horn. And at the first blast he gave, the mist vanished. And all the hosts came together, and they all became reconciled to each other.

And the Earl invited Geraint and the Little King to stay with him that night. And the next morning they separated. And Geraint went towards his own dominions; and thenceforth he reigned prosperously, and his warlike fame and splendour lasted with renown and honour both to him and to Enid from that time forward.



NOTES TO GERAINT THE SON OF ERBIN.

EASTER—CHRISTMAS—WHITSUNTIDE.—PAGE 67.

RITSON, in a note to his "Metrical Romancées," mentions, that our early historians, as Roger Hoveden, Matthew Paris, &c. often advert to the custom of the ancient monarchs of France and England, of holding a cour pleniére, or plenary court, at the three principal feasts of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. On those occasions "they were attended by the earls and barons of the kingdom, their ladys, and children; who dine'd at the royal table with great pomp and eclat; minstrels flocking thither from all parts; justs and tournaments being perform'd, and various other kinds of divertisements, which lasted several dâys."—III. 235.

These three principal festivals, or *prifwyl*, "Pasc, Nadolic, a Sul-gwyn," are commemorated as such in one of the Triads, lvii.

CHURCHES WERE SET APART FOR MASS.—PAGE 68.

IN another part of this work, the word Offeren is rendered *offering*; but here it has been thought advisable to use the more general term *Mass*, although the former seems to correspond best with the language of the day.

Thus Chaucer, in his description of the Wif of Bathe, tells us, that

"In all the parish wif ne was ther non,
That to the *offring* before hire shulde gon,
And if ther did, certain so wroth was she,
That she was out of alle charitee."

Pro. v. 451—4.

STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—PAGE 68.

HE was the chief of all the officers of the Court, who had each to pay him a fee of twenty-four pence upon their installation. On him devolved the important care of providing food for the kitchen, and liquor for the mead-cellar; and he had the charge of the king's share of booty, until the king desired to dispose of it, when he was allowed to chuse from it a steer, as his own share. It was his particular duty "to swear for the king." Besides his clothes, and four horse shoes, and various perquisites of the skins of beasts, he was entitled to a "male hawk, from the master of the hawks, every feast of St. Michael."—Welsh Laws.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—PAGE 68.

THE post of Master of the Household was one of much honour and distinction; and in the Laws of Howel Dda, it is ordained that it should be filled by the king's son or nephew, or one of dignity sufficient for so high a situation. Gwalchmai was therefore peculiarly eligible to it from the relation in which he stood to King Arthur.

The privileges attached to this office were important, while its duties do not appear to have been of a very arduous nature; one of them consisted in giving the harp into the hands of the domestic bard, at the three great festivals.

The Master of the Household had the largest and most central house in the town for his lodging. He was entitled to the second most honourable dish in the Court, and to be served first after the king; and his allowance was three dishes and three hornfuls of the best liquor in the Court. Besides other perquisites, some of which were in money, he claimed his clothes at the three great festivals, and also his horses, his dogs, his hawks, and his arms, from the king; and from the smith of the Court he had four horse shoes once a year, with their complement of nails.

GRYNN, AND PEN PIGHON, &c.—PAGE 68.

THESE personages appear to have received their names altogether from the office which they held; and we cannot expect to find any very

authentic records concerning "Sight the son of Seer," and "Ear the son of Hearer," which is the interpretation of *Drem vab Dremhitid*, and *Clust vab Clustveinyd*.

To these two worthies, however, the following allusion is made in a composition attributed to *Iolo Goch*, 1400.

"When will that be?

"When *Bleuddyn Rabi Rhol* is as quick sighted as *Tremydd ap Tremhidydd*, the man who could discern a mote in the sunbeam, in the four corners of the world.

"When the ears of deaf *Deicin Fongam* of *Machynlleth* are as good as those of *Clustfain ap Clustfeinydd*, the man who could hear the sound of the dewdrop in June falling from the grass stalk, in the four corners of the world."

It may be well to remark in this place, that several of the characters which are incidentally introduced in *Geraint ab Erbin*, appear again in others of the *Mabinogion*, where they will be more particularly noticed.

DIAPERED SATIN.—PAGE 69.

I HAVE ventured thus to translate the words "*Pali caerawg*," though the strict meaning of "*caerawg*" is "mural;" and *Dr. O. Pughe*, in his Dictionary, gives it the signification of "kersey-woven," as applied to a particular kind of cloth, and says that the epithet is derived "from the similitude of its texture to the work in stone walls." In speaking of satin, it seemed, however, more appropriate to use the term *diapered*, which *Warton*, who has a long note upon the subject, (*Eng. Poe.* II. 9, 1824,) believes, properly, to signify "embroidering on a rich ground, as tissue, cloth of gold," &c. Thus, in the *Squire of Low Degree*, the King of Hungary promises his daughter "clothes of fyne golde" for her head.

"With damaske whyte and asure blewe
Well dyaperd with lyllyes newe."

And Chaucer talks of

* * "a stede of bay, trapped in stele,
Covered with cloth of gold diapred wele."

Can. T. v. 2159.

FOREST OF DEAN.—PAGE 69.

THE history of the Forest of Dean is much too interesting and important to be compressed within the limits of a note; the very derivation of its name having alone afforded materials for very lengthened discussion. Many suppose that it was so called in consequence of the Danes having taken up their residence there; and Giraldus Cambrensis appears to have inclined to this opinion, at least if we may judge from the name by which he designates it, *Danubiæ Sylva*, and which is similar to that used by Asser Menevensis, in speaking of Denmark.* It argues, however, greatly against this etymology, that Dean was a common name in forests among the Celts, both of Britain and Gaul. Besides Ardenne in France, and Arden in Warwickshire, many forest towns still bear the appellation, as Deán in Rockingham Forest, Dean in the New Forest, &c. From this circumstance, it has occurred to me, that the name was very probably derived from the Welsh or Celtic word *DIN*, which signifies "a fortified mount, or fort." For Sharon Turner informs us, on the authority of Cæsar, Strabo, and Diodorus Siculus, that the Britons "cleared a space in the *wood*, on which they built their huts and folded their cattle; and they fenced the avenues by ditches and barriers of trees. *Such a collection of houses formed one of their towns.*" Ang. Sax. B. I. c. v. *Din* is the root of *Dinas*, the Welsh word in actual use for a City.

The Rev. T. Price, in his History of Wales, gives it as his opinion, that the Forest of Dean was the original *Feryllwg*, or land betwixt the Wye and the Severn, which at one time formed a part of one of the five divisions of Wales. The name of *Feryllwg*, corrupted into *Ferleg* and *Ferreg*, he supposes to have been given to this district from the iron works, with which it abounded. The word *Feryll*,

* Asser Menevensis speaks of a great fleet of Pagans coming to Britain, "*de Danubio.*" *Annales, de rebus gestis Ælfredi.*

signifying "a worker in metal." It appears also to have been considered as one of the three Gwents, and to have borne the appellation of "Gwent Coch yn y Dena," or the *Red Gwent* in the Deans, for which epithet it is most likely indebted to the colour of its ferruginous soil.

In the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, this district "amply supplied Gloucester with iron and venison." The renowned Spanish Armada was strictly charged to destroy its noble oaks, which were then considered of the highest importance to our naval pre-eminence.

I will not here enter into detail upon the Mining history of the Forest of Dean, as I shall, probably, have occasion again to allude to it. It is said that the peculiar and extensive mining privileges of its inhabitants were confirmed to them by the grant of one of our Sovereigns, in acknowledgement for the good service done him by its archers against the Scots; for, like most foresters, they were skilful bowmen. The Yew tree, sacred to archers, which is still seen to mark the site of almost every ancient mine in the forest, might seem to have a fanciful allusion to the nature of the grant, and a lingering desire to perpetuate the recollection of its origin.

CHIEF HUNTSMAN.—PAGE 70.

IN the Laws of Howel Dda, this important personage ranks as the tenth officer of the Court, and his duties and immunities are very clearly defined. From Christmas to February he was to be with the king when required, and took the seat appointed for him in the palace, which was "about the recess with the domestic chaplain." After the eighth of February, he was to go with his dogs, his horns, and his greyhounds, to hunt the young stags until the feast of St. John, which is in the middle of Summer; and during that time he was not bound to make compensation (that is, in a Court of Law) to any one who had a claim upon him, except it were one of his fellow officers. He was to hunt deer from the feast of St. John till the ninth day of Winter; and unless he could be taken before he had risen from his bed, and put on his boots, he was not obliged to render compensation to any who had a claim upon him during all that period. From the ninth day of Winter to the first of December, he went to hunt badgers, and was not accountable for his conduct to any except his

fellow officers ; and after that, he was employed in sharing the skins of the beasts that had been slain, to a portion of which he had himself a right. His lodging was in the kilnhouse, and his allowance was three hornfuls of liquor, and a dish of meat. The value of his horn was one pound, and it was to be of buffalo horn, (buelin.)

CHIEF PAGE.—PAGE 70.

THE Chief Page, or Penn Mackwy, appears to have been the officer designated in the Welsh Laws as the Gwas Ystavell, and as that name implies, he was required to attend to the arrangements of the king's chamber. It was his business to seek the burden of straw for the king to lie on, to make his bed, and to spread the clothes upon it ; and in his keeping were the king's treasures, "his cups, his horns, and his rings," for the losing of which he was punished. He lodged in the royal chamber, and, except during the three great festivals, acted as cup-bearer to the king.

GWENHWYVAR SAID TO ARTHUR, "WILT THOU PERMIT ME, LORD, TO GO TO-MORROW TO SEE AND HEAR THE HUNT OF THE STAG?"

PAGE 70.

It was formerly very customary for ladies to join in the pleasures of the chase ; and Strutt informs us, that when they did so, it was usual to draw the game into a small compass, by means of inclosures, and temporary stands were erected for them, from which, when not contented with being merely spectators of the sport, they shot at the game with arrows, as it passed by. This appears to be the manner in which the hunting party was to be conducted, which was promised by the King of Hungary to his daughter, in the old Romance of the Squire of Low Degree, where he tells her,

"A lese of grehound with you to stryke,
And hert and hynde and other lyke,
Ye shal be set at such a tryst,
That herte and hynde shall come to your fyst."—765—8.

Strutt is of opinion that the ladies had even separate hunting parties of their own.—Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

CADYRNERTH THE SON OF PORTHAWR GANDWY.—PAGE 70.

CADYRNERTH the son of Porthawr Gandwy appears to have been a very courtly personage, and a man of most polished manners ; as in one Triad, we find him ranked with the courteous Gwalchmai for his urbanity towards guests and strangers ;* and in another, he is said to have preferred residing with King Arthur to exercising the sovereignty over his own dominions, which was, doubtless, in some measure, because the refined habits of the Court were more congenial to a person of his cultivation and taste.

“Tri unben Llys Arthur. Goronwy mab Echel Vorddwytll, a Chadreith mab Porthfawr gadw, a ffileidwr fflam mab Godo.† Sef oeddent yn Dywysogion yn Berchennogion Gwlad a Chyfoeth, a gwell oedd genddynt no hynny aros yn Farchogion yn Llys Arthur, gan y bernid hynny yn bennaf ar bob amrhydedd a bonheddigeidd-rwydd, a ellid wrth a gair y Tri Chyfiawn Farchawg.”‡

The three sovereigns of the Court of Arthur, Goronwy the son of Echel Vorddwytll, and Cadreith the son of Porthfawr Gadw, and Ffileidwr Fflam the son of Godo ; because they were Princes possessing Territory and Dominion, and in preference to which they remained as knights in the Court of Arthur, as that was considered the chief of honour and gentility in the opinion of the Three Just Knights.

Nor is this characteristic lost sight of in the present Tale, for, a little further on, while every one else is engrossed by the pleasures of the chase, we find all Cadyrnerth's ideas of propriety violated, by Gwenhwyvar's riding up, with no other retinue than a single hand-maiden ; and he hastens to Arthur, to make him acquainted with so flagrant a breach of etiquette, who instantly rectifies it by commanding Gildas, and the scholars of the Court, to attend her.

* T. xc. The other was Gadwy the son of Geraint,

† T. xv.

‡ T. 114.

GOREU THE SON OF CUSTENNIN.—PAGE 70.

He is recorded as the deliverer of Arthur from the three imprisonments assigned to him in the Triads.

“Tri goruchel garcharawr Y. P. Llyr Lledieith yng Carchar Oeurowsydd wledig, ar eil Madoc mab Medron, ar trydydd Geyr mab Geyrybet, ac un oedd Oruchelach na'r tri, sef oedd hwnnw Arthur a fu deirnos yng Caer Oeth ac annoeth. A theirnos y gen Wen Bendragon a theirnos yg carchar kudd dan y llech a chymreint* ag un gwas ae dillyngwys or tri carchar hynny, Sef oedd y gwas Goreu fab Custennin y gefnderw.”—T. L.

The three supreme prisoners of the Island of Britain, Llyr Llediaith, in the prison of Euroswydd Wledig,† and Madoc, or Mabon,‡ son of Modron, and Geyr the son of Geyrybed, or Geiryoed;§ and one more exalted than the three, and that was Arthur, who was for three nights in the Castle of Oeth and Anoeth, and three nights in the prison of Wen Pendragon, and three nights in the dark prison under the stone—And one youth released him from these three prisons; that youth was Goreu the son of Custennin, his cousin.

The Castle of Oeth and Anoeth is spoken of in the Mabinogion; and in another series of the Triads it is named as the prison of the above-mentioned Geyr. In this version,§ Arthur is not alluded to, but all the members of the families of the other prisoners are said to have shared their captivity, which is designated as the most complete ever known to have taken place.

* Echemeint.

† Probably Ostorius, the Roman Commander.

‡ In the Triads contained in the Llyfr Coch, these names are written Mabon, and Geiryoed, Myv. Arch. ii. 6. And in the Mabinogion it is *Mabon* vab Modron.

§ Tri Theulu Teyrnedd a ddyged yng ngharchar o'r gorhendaidd i'r gorwyrion, heb adu yn nianc un o honynt; Cyntaf, Teulu Llyr Llediaith a ddyged yng ngharchar hyd yn Rhyfein y gan y Caisariaid; Ail, Teulu Madawg ab Medron, a fuant yngharchar y gan y Gwyddyl Ffichti yn yr Alban; Trydydd, Teulu Gair ap Geirion arglwydd Geirionydd, y gan Raith Gwlad a Chenedl yng ngharchar Oeth ag Anoeth; ac o'r rhai hynny nag un nag arall o honynt yn nianc; a llwyraf carcharu a wybuwyd erioed a fu ar y Teuluoedd hynny. T. 61.

HEAVEN PROSPER THEE, GERAINT.—PAGE 72.

THE name of Geraint ab Erbin is familiar to all lovers of ancient Welsh Literature, through the beautiful Elegy composed on him by his fellow warrior, the venerable bard Llywarch Hên. He was a Prince of Dyvnaint, (Devon,) and fell fighting valiantly against the Saxons, under Arthur's banner, in the battle of Llongborth.

“ Rhag Geraint gelyn dyhad,
Gwelais i veirch cymmrudd o gad,
A gwedy gawr garw bwylliad.

“ Yn Llongborth gwelais drydar,
Ac elorawr yn ngwyar,
A gwyr rhudd rhag rhuthr esgar.

“ Rhag Geraint gelyn ormes,
Gwelais meirch can eu crees ;
A gwedy gawr garw achres.

“ Yn Llongborth gwelais i wythaint,
Ac elorawr mwy na maint,
A gwyr rhudd rhag rhuthr Geraint.

“ Yn Llongborth y llâs Geraint,
Gwr dewr a Goettir Dyvnaint,
Wyntwy yn lladd gyd a's lleddaint.”

Before Geraint, the terror of the foe,
I saw steeds fatigued with the toil of battle,
And after the shout was given, how dreadful was the onset.

At Llongborth I saw the tumult,
And the slain drenched in gore,
And red-stained warriors from the assault of the foe.

Before Geraint, the scourge of the enemy,
I saw steeds white with foam,
And after the shout of battle, a fearful torrent.

At Llongborth I saw the raging of slaughter,
 And an excessive carnage,
 And warriors blood-stained from the assault of Geraint.

At Llongborth was Geraint slain,
 A valiant warrior from the woodlands of Devon,
 Slaughtering his foes as he fell.*

Llongborth, where this fatal conflict took place, is by some believed to have been Portsmouth, and the name literally signifies the Haven of Ships. But the Rev. T. Price supposes it to be Langport, in Somersetshire. This opinion he founds on the similarity of the names, and the locality; Langport being situated on the river Parret, the Peryddon of the Welsh Bards, and the Peridan of the Saxon Chronicle.

From the Triads we learn that Geraint was also a naval commander. Gwenwynwyn the son of Nav, and March the son of Meirchion, are ranked with him as such; and we are told that with each of them were six score ships, having six score men in each.

“Tri Llynghesawg ynys Prydain; Geraint mab Erbin; Gwenwynwyn mab Naf; a March mab Meirchion; a chweugain llong gan bob un o'r Llynghesogion, a chweugain llongwyr ymhob llong.”
 T. 68.

In the Gododin of Aneurin he is spoken of in terms of high eulogium. Myv. Arch. i. 13.

Geraint ab Erbin has had the honour of being canonized. It is said that a church was dedicated to him at Caerffawydd, or Hereford. Four of his sons, Selyf, Cyngan, Iestin, and Cado, or Cataw, are also included in the list of Saints, and were members of the college of St. Garmon. Garwy, another of his sons, appears in a very different character from his brothers, in the Triads, where he is celebrated as one of the three amorous and courteous knights of the Court of Arthur. T. 119.

* See the remainder of the Elegy in Llywarch Hên's Poems, edited by Dr. Owen Pughe.

We can hardly identify Geraint ab Erbin with the Geraint Carnwys or Garwys of Gruffydd ab Arthur, who, in the Brut, is called Gerain de Chartres; and in Robert of Gloucester, "Geryn erl of Carcoys." This hero figures in Arthur's very latest battles, whereas Geraint ab Erbin, as we have already seen, fell at Llongborth, in an encounter with the Saxons, which must have taken place at an earlier period of that Monarch's reign:—according to Dr. O. Pughe, about the year 530.*

In the Life of St. Teiliaw, the second Bishop of Llandaff, mention occurs of a person named Gerennius, and an account is given of his death, which is described as having taken place very differently from that of the subject of Llywarch Hên's Elegy. It is probable, however, that the same person is alluded to; but the whole narrative is of too legendary a character to be received as history, especially in opposition to the testimony of an eye-witness. In this composition, it is stated that Saint Teiliaw, when retiring to Armorica with a number of his countrymen, in order to escape from a pestilence, called Pestis Flava,† which was then desolating Britain, was, on his way, hospitably entertained by Gerennius, or Geraint, King of Cornwall, to whom, on his departure, the Saint confidently promised that he should not die until he had received the Holy Communion at his hands. Accordingly, when the King approached his death, Teiliaw was miraculously informed of his situation, and immediately made preparations to fulfil his promise, and at the same time to return to his own country, the pestilence having then subsided. As they were going to embark, Teiliaw desired his followers to take with them a huge Sarcophagus, which he had destined for the reception of Gerennius's body; and on their declaring their inability to comply, on account of its great magnitude, inasmuch as ten yoke of oxen could scarcely move it from its place, the Saint instructed them that it should, by Divine assistance, be conveyed across the sea before the prow of the ship; which was accordingly done, and the Sarcophagus reached the shore without the intervention of human aid. Having landed at the port called Dingerein,‡ Teiliaw proceeded forthwith to visit

* Poems of Llywarch Hên. p. 3.

† Called in Welsh "Y Fâd Falen."

‡ Perhaps Gerrans, near Falmouth, which, as Hals suggests, was probably named after Geraint.—Davies Gilbert's Hist. of Cornwall, II. 50. The Welsh Chronicle mentions the Castle of Dingeraint (Cilgerran), on the river Teivy, in Pembrokeshire, as fortified in the 12th century; but it is more likely that the former is the place referred to here.

the King, whom he found still alive, but who, after the ministration of the Holy Ordinance, immediately expired; and his remains were placed by the Saint in the above mentioned Sarcophagus.*

SPARROW-HAWK.—PAGE 79.

A SIMILAR prize was contended for at the nuptials of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, when there were great jousts and rejoicing. In the very interesting Chronicle of the events of the reign of these two illustrious persons, translated from the Flemish, by M. Octave Delepierre, and lately published at Brussels, it is recorded, that upon that joyful occasion, "*Le Margrave de Brandebourg remporta un des prix, qui consistait en un faucon d'or.*"

THAT THOU WILT GO TO GWENHWYVAR.—PAGE 84.

THIS custom of sending a conquered foe as a present to the victorious knight's Lady-love, forms a frequent incident in chivalric Romances. It is admirably ridiculed by Don Quixotte, when he desires the released criminals to go and offer themselves to his Dulcinea.

In the old French Poem, entitled the *Combat des trente*, which celebrates the encounter which took place in Brittany between Thirty English and Thirty French Knights, during the reign of Edward III. Pembroke calls to Beaumanoir to surrender, telling him that he will not kill him, but will send him as a present to the Lady of his affections.

"Rent toi tost Biaumanoir je ne tochiray mie,
Mais je feray de toy un present a ma mie."

EDEYRN THE SON OF NUDD.—PAGE 84.

OF Edeyrn ap Nudd but little is known, except that he was one of the most valiant knights of Arthur's Court, and that in the celebrated expedition against the Emperor of Rome, he was sent by his royal

* The Life of Saint Tciliaw forms part of the *Liber Landavensis*, now in the course of publication by the Welsh Manuscript Society.

Master with five thousand men under his command, to the aid of Gawain and the other ambassadors to the Roman camp, who were treacherously assailed in returning from their mission. Gruffydd ab Arthur. *Myv. Arch.* ii. 339. In Wace's *Brut*, l. 12,336, (as in the Romance of Eric and Enide,) he is called Yder le fils Nut, or Nu.

In the account of the antiquities of Glastonbury, attributed to William of Malmesbury, the author says, "It is written in the Acts of the illustrious King Arthur, that at a certain festival of the nativity, at Caerleon, that monarch having conferred military distinction upon a valiant youth of the name of Ider the son of King Nuth, in order to prove him, conducted him to the hill of Brentenol, for the purpose of fighting three most atrocious giants. And Ider going before the rest of the company, attacked the giants valorously, and slew them. And when Arthur came up, he found him apparently dead, having fainted with the immense toil he had undergone, whereupon he reproached himself with having been the cause of his death, through his tardiness in coming to his aid; and arriving at Glastonbury, he appointed there four and twenty monks to say mass for his soul, and endowed them most amply with lands, and with gold and silver chalices, and other ecclesiastical ornaments."

The name of Edeyrn ab Nudd occurs in the Catalogue of Welsh Saints, where he is noticed as a Bard, who embraced a life of Sanctity, and to whom the Chapel of Bodedeyrn, under Holyhead, is dedicated.*

SAT ACCORDING TO THEIR PRECEDENCE IN HONOUR.—PAGE 86.

PRECEDENCE at Table was formerly considered a point of great importance, and was even a subject of legislation with the Welsh. In the Laws of Hywel Dda, all the officers of the Palace have their places in the hall very particularly allotted to them; some having their seats above, and some below the partition.† This partition may be supposed to answer to the raised platform called the dais, still seen at the upper end of all ancient baronial halls, and where the table was placed, at which the lord and his guests, and the most distinguished of his retainers, sat at meat. The honour of being

* Rees's Welsh Saints, p. 298.

† *Myv. Arch.* iii. 363.

admitted to it was greatly esteemed, of which innumerable instances might be adduced from passages in the older writers. Chaucer, to give a favourable idea of the consideration in which some of the characters in his Prologue were held, says,

“Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis,
To sitten in a gild halle, on the *deis*.”—v. 372.

THIS IS HOW ARTHUR HUNTED THE STAG.—87.

STRUTT gives a description of the various preparations formerly made for a royal hunting party, from a Treatise, entitled, “The Maister of the Game,” written for the use of Prince Henry, by the Master of the Game to Henry IV. It exists in the Harleian MSS. and is an enlargement of one previously composed in French, by William Twici, or Twety, grand huntsman to Edward II. The name of John Gyfford is coupled with that of Twety in an English version, of nearly the same date. It was from these two that the Treatise upon Hunting, contained in the Book of St. Albans, was compiled.

As the passage is very curious, I shall make no apology for giving it at length.

“When the king shall think proper to hunt the hart in the parks or forests, either with bows or greyhounds, the master of the game, and the park-keeper, or the forester, being made acquainted with his pleasure, shall see that every thing be provided necessary for the purpose. It is the duty of the sheriff of the county, wherem the hunting was to be performed, to furnish fit stabling for the king’s horses, and carts to take away the dead game. The hunters and officers under the forester, with their assistants, were commanded to erect a sufficient number of temporary buildings for the reception of the royal family and their train; and, if I understand my author clearly, these buildings are directed to be covered with green boughs, to answer the double purpose of shading the company and the hounds from the heat of the sun, and to protect them from any inconveniency in case of foul weather. Early in the morning, upon the day appointed for the sport, the master of the game, with the officers

deputed by him, ought to see that the greyhounds were properly placed, and the persons nominated to blow the horn, whose office was to watch what kind of game was turned out, and, by the manner of winding his horn, signify the same to the company, that they might be prepared for its reception upon its quitting the cover. Proper persons were then to be appointed, at different parts of the enclosure, to keep the populace at due distance. The yeomen of the king's bow, and the grooms of his tutored greyhounds, had in charge to secure the king's standing, and prevent any noise being made to disturb the game before the arrival of his majesty. When the royal family and the nobility were conducted to the places appointed for their reception, the master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long mootes, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. The game was then driven from the cover, and turned by the huntsmen and the hounds so as to pass by the stands belonging to the king and queen, and such of the nobility as were permitted to have a share in the pastime; who might either shoot at them with their bows, or pursue them with the greyhounds, at their pleasure. We are then informed that the game which the king, the queen, or the princes or princesses, slew with their own bows, or particularly commanded to be let run, was not liable to any claim by the huntmen or their attendants; but of all the rest that was killed they had certain parts assigned to them by the master of the game, according to the ancient custom."—*Sports and Pastimes*, 18, 19.

CAVALL WAS HIS NAME.—PAGE 87.

THE dog Cavall is mentioned in another of the *Mabinogion*—that of *Kulhwch and Olwen*.

HORN FOR SLAYING.—PAGE 88.

THE several incidents of the chase were wont to be announced by the different ways in which the horn was sounded. A list of these various modes of winding the horn is given in the *Book of Sir Tristram*, where we find,—

"14. The death of the bucke eyther with bowe hounds or gre-houndes,—One longe note.

15. Knowledge of the same,—Two short and one longe.
 16. The death of the bucke with houndes,—Two longe notes and the rechace.”*

GILDAS THE SON OF CAW.—PAGE 83.

GILDAS was one of the numerous sons of Caw, who sought refuge with Arthur, and were hospitably received by him, when their father, who was a Prince of Strath Clyde, was expelled from his possessions by the inroads of the Saxons. It is said that Gildas was a member of the congregation of Cattwg, and also that he established a school, or college, at Caer Badon, or Bath. He is well known as the author of an “Epistle” on the vices and miseries of his country, and of the Lamentations over the Destruction of Britain, which procured for him the title of the British Jeremiah. Some identify him with the Poet Aneurin, but his history has been a subject of much controversy.

CARDIFF.—PAGE 90.

WHETHER regarded as the scene of Roman† and Norman enterprize, or of British patriotism and valour,‡ Cardiff is a spot to which much historical interest must ever attach. Its annals, however, do not always refer to deeds of open and honourable warfare; and some of

* Reprint of the Book of St. Albans, p. 83. the original edition of which, by Wynkyn de Worde, bl. let. 1486, was the first treatise upon hunting that ever issued from the press.

† It is asserted by some that Cardiff was known to the Romans by the name of Tibia Amnis.

‡ Besides the contests upon record, the situation of Cardiff makes it probable that it was the scene of many others, of which no notice remains. From the expression,—

“ ——— a gosgordd
 Am gogawn penardd.”
 “And an armed band
 Around Cogawn Penardd.”

It is possible that it is the neighbourhood of Cardiff that is alluded to in the Poem called Armes Brydain, (Myv. Arch. I. 49,) and attributed to Taliesin, as there is a place called Cogan Penarth in the vicinity of this town.

the events which have taken place within its precincts are of a nature to excite feelings of pity and regret.

Among the early recollections that its name revives, is that of the unfortunate Robert, Duke of Normandy, who suffered there his six and twenty years of hopeless captivity. The tower which tradition has assigned as the dungeon he occupied, is pointed out at the Castle to this day, and is a most venerable ruin;* and there is still extant a spirited Poem in the Welsh language, which he is said to have composed to beguile the tedious hours of his imprisonment. It is addressed to a solitary Oak on the summit of Pennarth Point, which was visible from the scene of his sufferings, and is as follows, together with the Explanatory heading:—

“Pan oedd Rhobert Tywysog Norddmanti yngharchar Ynghastell Caerdyf, gan Robert ap Amon, medru a wnaeth ar y iaith Gymraeg; ac o weled y Beirdd Cymreig yno ar y Gwyliau efe a’u ceris, ac a aeth yn Fardd; a llyma englynion a gant efe.”

When Robert Prince of Normandy was imprisoned in Cardiff Castle, by Robert son of Amon, he acquired the Welsh language, and seeing the Welsh Bards there at the festivals, he admired them, and became a Bard; and these are verses which he composed,—

“Dar a dyfwys ar y clawdd,
Gwedi gwaedffreu, gwedi ffrawdd;—
Gwae! wrth win ymtrin ymtrawdd.

Dar a dyfwys ar y glâs,
Gwedi gwaedffrau gwyr a lûs;—
Gwae! wr wrth y bo ai cûs.

Dar a dyfwys ar y tonn,
Gwedi gwaedffrau a briw bronn;—
Gwae! a gar gwydd amryson.

* A representation of this Tower is introduced in the first Vignette to the Tale of Geraint ab Erbin, while the last Vignette presents a view of the Keep, as it actually appears. But nothing short of a visit to the spot itself can convey an adequate idea of the beauty of these interesting ruins.

Dar a dyfwys ym meillion,
A chan a'i briw ni bi gromn;—
Gwae! wr wrth ei gaseion.

Dar a dyfwys ar dir pen
Gallt, ger ymdonn Mor Havren;—
Gwae! wr na bai digon hên.

Dar a dyfwys yngwynnau,
A thwrf a thrin a thrangau;—
Gwae! a wyl na bo Angau.”*

The following translation is by Mr. Taliesin Williams, (ab Iolo,) and first appeared in the Notes to his Poem of “Cardiff Castle,”—

“Oak that grew on battle mound,
Where crimson torrents drench'd the ground;—
Woe waits the maddening broils where sparkling wine goes round!

Oak that grew on verdant plain,
Where gush'd the blood of warriors slain;—
The wretch in hatred's grasp may well of woes complain!

Oak that grew in verdure strong,
After bloodshed's direful wrong;—
Woe waits the wretch who sits the sons of strife among!

Oak that grew on greensward bourn,
Its once fair branches tempest torn;—
Whom envy's hate pursues shall long in anguish mourn!

Oak that grew on woodcliff high,
Where Severn's waves to winds reply;—
Woe waits the wretch whose years tell not that death is nigh!

* This Poem is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1794.

Oak that grew through years of woes,
 Mid battle broil's unequall'd throes;—
 Forlorn is he who prays that death his life may close!”

About the year 1091, the Normans were called into Glamorganshire by the native princes, who were in a state of enmity and warfare, and unwisely sought for foreign aid against each other. The Normans took advantage of their weakness and dissensions, and remained to conquer the province for themselves. Their leader, Robert Fitz-Hammon, while he divided the principal lordships among the twelve knights who had accompanied him in the expedition, retained that of Cardiff, as the most important, for his own portion of the spoil. His family did not, however, enjoy his newly acquired possessions in uninterrupted tranquillity; for his descendant, William, Earl of Gloucester, having endeavoured to wrest a large tract of mountainous and woody country from a native chieftain, named Ivor Bach, or Ivor the Little; “a man,” as Giraldus describes him, “of small stature, but of immense courage;”^{*} provoked the resolute Welshman to hostilities. One of Ivor's strongholds is said to have been the fortress of Castell Coch, whose beautiful ruin is one of the most picturesque ornaments of the lovely valley of the Taff; another was the rugged mountain-keep of Morlais, whose mound still forms a striking feature in the outline of the rising ground behind Merthyr and Dowlais, and in the vicinity of which is a spot[†] which local tradition yet points out as the scene of one of his battles.

The Castle of Cardiff was at that time surrounded with high walls, guarded by one hundred and twenty soldiers, a numerous body of archers, and a strong watch; the city also contained many stipendiary troops. Notwithstanding all these precautions, however, the daring chief, descending from his fastnesses, scaled the Castle walls in the dead of night, and carried off the Earl and Countess, together with their only son, into the woods; nor did he set them free until he not only recovered all of which he had been unjustly deprived, but also had ceded to him a large additional extent of territory.

^{*} Giraldus Cambrensis, from whom this account is taken.

[†] Pant Cad Ivor, which is, according to the tradition of the place, the Valley of the Battle of Ivor.

In a curious old composition, printed in 1825, by Sir Thomas Philipps, and entitled, *A Book of Glamorganshire Antiquities*, by Rice Merrick, Esq., 1578, it is mentioned that "the Earle gave him of his owne Landes a Meadow near Romney, of whose name it is at this day called Morva Yvor. And unto Griffith, Sonne to Yvor Petit, another Medowe of his name, called Morva Ryffidd, which at this day retayne those names."—29—30. The same authority goes on to state that Sir Gilbert de Clare, successor to the Earl of Gloucester, gave his daughter in marriage to Griffith the son of Ivor, "by whome hee had diverse Sonnes, whose Grandchildren were starved in Cardiff Castle, having their eyes put out (Griffith ab Rys ab Grē ab Ifor Petit being the heire) by Sir Richard de Clare their ffather's Cousen-German, saving Ho: Velg. then being with his Nurse; of whom God multiplied a great people."—59.

There is a curious story in Giraldus Cambrensis, of a mysterious warning which King Henry II. received at Cardiff, where he passed the night on his return from Ireland, the first Sunday after Easter. It was accompanied by a prophecy, the due fulfilment of which the worthy historian has not neglected to note.

The great name of Owain Glendower is also connected with the history of Cardiff. Leland tells us, that "In the year 1404, and in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry, Owen Glendwr burnt the southern parts of Wales, and besieged the town and castle of Caerdyf. The besieged sent to the king for succour; but he neither came in person or sent them any assistance. Owen, therefore, took the town, and burnt it all except one street, in which the friars minors dwelled; which, together with their convent, he left standing for the love he bore them. He afterwards made himself master of the Castle, and destroyed it, carrying away a rich booty which he found deposited there. But when the friars petitioned to him for their books and chalices, which they had lodged in the castle, he replied, why did you put your goods in the castle? If you had kept them in your convent, they would have been secure."—Collect. I. 313.

SURETY FOR EDEYRN.—PAGE 92.

THE knights of old were very good natured in coming forward as surety for one another; and of this we have an instance in the in-

teresting *Lai de Lanval*, (*Poemes de Marie de France*, i. 232.) Ellis, in a note upon Mr. Way's English version of this Tale, gives a curious anecdote on the subject of pledges or securities, out of the *Life of St. Louis*.

"On his return from Egypt to France, being in danger of shipwreck, his queen vowed to St. Nicholas a vessel of silver, and, as a further security to the saint, insisted that Joinville should become her *pledge* for the execution of the promise."—*Fab. ii.* 225.

The Welsh Legislator of the 10th Century seems to have given the subject of bail or surety his particular attention, and his celebrated code contains a long series of enactments relating to it. The following is a specimen of their character.

"If a surety and debtor meet upon a bridge formed of a single tree, the debtor must not refuse to do one of these three things: either to pay, to give a pledge, or to go to law; and he must not move the toe of one foot towards the heel of the other," (that is to say, he must not stir from the spot,) "until he does one of these three things."

GWALLAWG THE SON OF LLENAWG.—PAGE 92.

IN the Triads, we find him celebrated with *Dunawd Ffur* and *Cynvelyn Drwsgl*, as one of the Pillars of Battle of the Island of Britain, which is explained to mean that these chieftains were skilled in the disposition of the order of battle, and were battle leaders, superior to all others that ever existed.*

"Tri phost Cad ynys Prydain: *Dunawd Ffur fab Pabo Post Prydain; Gwallawc fab Lleenawg; a Chynfelyn Drwsgl, sef y medrynt Dosparth ar Gad a Chatteyrnedd yn oreuon o bawb oll ar a fuant erioed.*"—*T. 71. Myv. Arch. ii.* 69.

* In another series of the Triads, *Urien ap Cynvarch*'s name is substituted for that of *Gwallawg*, as one of the Pillars of Battle. *T. XXXI. Myv. Ar. ii.* 14.

And in a subsequent Triad, he is called one of the "Grave-slaughtering ones," from his having avenged his wrongs from his grave.

"Tri Aerfeddawg ynys Prydain : Selyf ab Cynan Garwyn; ac Afäon mab Taliesin; a Gwallawg mab Lleenawg: sef achaws yu gelwyd hwynt yn Aerfeddogion, am ddarfod dial eu cam oc eu beddau."—T. 76. Myv. Arch. ii. 69.

Amongst the compositions of the early Bards in the Myvyrian Archaology, there are several pieces expressly in honour of Gwallawg. In some of these the scenes of his battles are named, and one of them signifies that his fame extended from *Caer Clud* to *Caer Caradawc*, that is, from *Dumbarton* to *Salisbury*.

His name occurs in *Llywarch Hên's* Elegy upon *Urien Rheged*; and he has been already spoken of (I. 150, notes,) as one of the three northern kings, who united themselves with that Prince for the purpose of opposing the progress of *Ida's* successors. See also *Turner's Anglo-Saxons*, b. iii. c. iv.

In *Gruffydd ab Arthur*,* he is mentioned as one of the knights who were present at *Arthur's* Coronation; and his death is recorded to have taken place in the last conflict between that Sovereign and the Romans. The "*Englynion y Beddau*" place his tomb in *Carrawc*.

MORGAN TUD.—PAGE 92.

THIS sapient personage is very probably the same as that *Morgan the Wise*, who prepared the ointment which restored *Owain* to a state of health and sanity, in the Romance of *Ywaine and Gawin*, and whom *Ritson*,† on what grounds, I know not, considered to be

* Myv. Arch. ii. 320, 347. He is there mentioned in the different versions of the *Brut*, under the designation of *Gwallawc of Amwythic*, (*Shrewsbury*), and also under that of the *Earl of Salisbury*. *Robert of Gloucester* also calls him "*Galluc, erl of Salesbury*," from the *Gallucus Salesberiensis* of *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. In the *Cambrian Biography*, *Dr. Pughe* says, that he was a chieftain of the *Vale of Shrewsbury*; and *Camden* confounds him with the celebrated *Galgacus*, though he lived some centuries later.

† Met. Rom. iii. 239.

the same as the celebrated schismatic Pelagius. His reputation appears to have extended to Brittany, where the inhabitants still call by the name of Morgan Tut an herb, to which they ascribe the most universal healing properties. Morgant was the name of the Bishop of *Caer Vudei*, (*Silchester*,) in Arthur's reign.* But the appellation is a very common one in Wales.

CHIEF PHYSICIAN.—PAGE 92.

THE chief Physician, from the nature of his office, was necessarily in very constant attendance upon the royal person; and this was carried so far, that not only was he unable to leave the palace without the king's permission, but it was ordained by the law of the land, that his seat in the hall should be near to that occupied by the monarch. His lodging was appointed him with the *Pennteulu*, or the master of the household, and he received his linen clothes from the queen, and his woollen clothes from the king. He was obliged to supply medicine gratis to all the four and twenty officers of the Court, except in the case of one of the three dangerous wounds, which are explained to be a blow on the head penetrating the brain, a thrust in the body penetrating the intestines, and the breaking of one of the limbs. And for every one of these three dangerous wounds he was entitled to one hundred and eighty pence and his meat. He was to take security of the family of the wounded man, (that he should not be prosecuted,) in case he should die of the medicines administered to him; and if he neglected this precaution, he had to answer for the consequence. The price of some of his medicaments was established by law. For a plaster of red ointment, he was allowed to charge twelve pence, and eight pence for one of medicinal herbs.

ENID THE DAUGHTER OF YNYWL.—PAGE 95.

THROUGHOUT the broad and varied region of Romance, it would be difficult to find a character of greater simplicity and truth than that of Enid the daughter of Earl Ynywl. Conspicuous for her beauty

* Gruff. ab Ar. Myv. Arch. B. 325.

and noble bearing, we are at a loss whether most to admire, the untiring patience with which she bore all the hardships she was destined to undergo, or the unshaken constancy and devoted affection which finally achieved the triumph she so richly deserved.

The character of Enid is admirably sustained throughout the whole Tale; and as it is more natural, because less overstrained, so, perhaps, it is even more touching than that of Griselda, over which, however, Chaucer has thrown a charm that leads us to forget the improbability of her story.

There is a Triad, in which Enid's name is preserved as one of the fairest and most illustrious ladies of the Court of Arthur. It runs thus,—

“Tair Gwenrïain Llys Arthur: Dyfir wallt euraid; Enid ferch Yniwl Iarll; a Thegau Eurfronn: Sef oeddent Tair Rhiain Ardderchawg Llys Arthur.”—T. 108.

The Bards of the Middle Ages have frequent allusions to her in their Poems; and Davydd ap Gwilym could pay no higher compliment to his Lady-love than to call her a Second Enid.

GWEIR GWRHYD VAWR.—PAGE 98.

WE find him noticed in the Triads as one of the Three stubborn ones of the Island of Britain, whom no one could turn from their purpose.

“Tri chyndynnawc ynys Prydain: Eiddiliè Gorr, a Thyrstan ab Tallweh, a Gweirwerydd Fawr; ac nid oedd au trothai o iwrth eu harfaethu.”—T. 78.

GWREI GWALSTAWD IEITHOEDD.—PAGE 98.

THIS singular personage acts a somewhat conspicuous part in another of the Mabinogion, Kulhwch and Olwen, in which he is described as knowing all languages, and being able to interpret even

those of the birds and the beasts. In an old Welsh composition, attributed to Iolo Goch, and printed in the "Cydyrnaith Diddan," before quoted, he is alluded to under the corrupted appellation of Uriel Wastadiaith, and is spoken of as having had so wonderful an aptitude for acquiring languages, that he never heard one with his ears, that he would not utter it with his tongue as fast as he heard it.

BEDWYR THE SON OF BEDRAWD.—PAGE 98.

BEDWYR was one of the most valiant of Arthur's knights, and he rendered his master essential service in the various wars in which he was engaged. In the king's household too he filled a very important office, that of Chief Butler, and there is no doubt, from the estimation in which he was ever held by his sovereign, that he acquitted himself equally well of the duties which devolved upon him in that capacity.

His name is often coupled with that of the Seneschal, Sir Kai, and their fortunes in many respects appear to have been very similar. They were the two knights whom Arthur selected as his sole companions in his expedition to St. Michael's Mount, to avenge the death of Helen, the niece of Howel ab Emyr Llydaw, (already adverted to, I. 332, notes.) And he took the same means of recompensing the valour and fidelity of both, by bestowing upon each of them the sovereignty of a valuable French Province, which Robert of Gloucester quaintly records in these words,—

"He ȝef þat lond of Normandye Bedwer ys boteler,
And þat lond of Aungeo Kaxe ys panter."—I. 187.

Finally, they both shared the same fate, being slain side by side, while fighting against the Romans in the last engagement of that war, in which they had so greatly distinguished themselves. Arthur, whose supremacy was established by the event of that glorious encounter, was careful to pay every tribute to the memory of the faithful knights who had fallen in his service. He caused

Bedwyr to be interred at Bayeux, which he had founded himself, as the Capital of his Norman dominions, and Kai to be buried at Chinon, which town, as Wace* informs us, derived its name from that circumstance.† The etymology, it must be confessed, is not very apparent.

The names of these two heroes occur together in the Triads, where Kai is styled one of the Three Diademed Chiefs of battle, superior to both of whom was the subject of this note, Bedwyr the son of Pedrawc.

“Tri Thaleithiog Cad ynys Prydain: Trystan mab Tallwch; Huail mab Caw o Brydyn, arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd; a Chai mab Cynyr Cainfarfawc; ac un gwr yn Daleithiawc y arnynt eill Tri, sef oedd hwnnw Bedwyr mab Pedrawc.” T. 69.

The place of Bedwyr's sepulture is thus recorded in the “Graves of the Warriors,” together with that of another chieftain, whose name is not given.

“Bet mab Ossvran y Camlan,
Guedi llawer Kywlavan,
Bet Beduir in allt Tryvan.”

The grave of the son of Ossvran is in Camlan,
After many a conflict.
The grave of Bedwyr is in the woody steep of Tryvan.

There is a lofty mountain bearing the name of *Trivaen*, at the head of the valley of Nant-ffrancon, in Snowdon. Dunraven Castle, in Glamorganshire, is also, in ancient writings, called Dindryvan, but whether either of these is the place mentioned in the above stanza, it is not easy to determine.

* Brut. l. 13,404.

† The Welsh Brut names Diarnum as the place of Kai's sepulture, (Myv. Arch. ii. 352,) and in the Latin of Geoffrey of Monmouth it is said he was buried at Caen.

THE SEVERN.—PAGE 99.

THE derivation of the name of this majestic river involves a very pretty though tragical story.

King Locryn, the son of the Trojan Brutus, and Sovereign of these Realms, fell in love with Astrild, the King of Germany's beautiful daughter, who came over to this Island in the retinue of Humber,* King of Hungary, when that monarch undertook his disastrous expedition to endeavour to dispossess Albanak, Locryn's brother, of his dominions in the North. Locryn, as soon as he beheld the damsel, determined to wed her, but unfortunately he had before become betrothed to Gwendolen, the daughter of Corineus, Duke of Cornwall, the conqueror of Gog and Magog; and this stern slayer of giants, on hearing of the change in his intention, declared that he would not brook so great an insult to his family. This declaration of Corineus was not to be disregarded, particularly as he made it more impressive by taking his great axe in his hand, which, in the king's presence,

“So grisliche he schok & faste,

pat þe kyng quakede & ys men, so sore heo were a gaste.”

So Locryn deemed it expedient to marry Gwendolen, but he could not wean his affections from the beautiful Astrild, and he had a secret subterraneous habitation contrived, where he concealed her during Corineus's lifetime, giving out, when he visited her, that he went to sacrifice to his gods. On the death of Corineus he did not consider it necessary to keep up this deception any longer, but dismissed Gwendolen, and elevated Astrild to the rank of Queen. Gwendolen, however, was far from submitting tamely to this indignity; and summoning her father's Cornish vassals to her aid she brought them into the field against her faithless husband, who was slain in the first encounter. Astrild and her daughter Averde then fell into the power of Gwendolen, who, according to old Robert of Gloucester, was a “sturne wommon,” and caused them both to be drowned in the Severn.

* He ended his days in the Humber, which took its name from that circumstance.

"And for yt was hire lorde's dogter þat mayde Auerne,
 And for honour of hire lord, and for heo was of hys kynde,
 Heo wolde þat hire name euer more in mynde,
 And lette clepe* þat watur after Auerne,
 And seþþe þorȝ diuerse tonge me clepede hit Seuerne,
 And deþ a letre þer to, and no more y wys,
 In þis manner þike water Seuerne y clepud is."—I. 27.

Havren, the Welsh name for this river, bears a very near affinity to that of Gwendolen's innocent and unfortunate victim, Auerne.

BOUNDARIES.—PAGE 100.

IN Wales, the penalties for disturbing Boundaries were severe. Howel Dda enacted, that whoever should destroy a boundary between two villages, by ploughing it up, should forfeit to the king the oxen with which he ploughed, together with the wood and iron of the plough, and the value of the ploughman's right foot,† and the driver's left hand; and that he should pay fourpence to the owner of the land, and also restore the boundary to its original state.

Parochial perambulations were formerly performed with much solemnity in the Principality, the procession being headed by the Clergyman and the ceremony begun and ended with a form of prayer, the surplice and Prayer Book being carried by an attendant, to be used when required. Remains of this custom are still observable in some districts. Upon an appointed day, the inhabitants of the adjoining parishes meet at a certain spot, and proceed along the boundary line, which in the cultivated land is generally a brook or a hedge-row, until they come to some particular object, which, where no natural line of demarcation exists, serves as a mark of division. This is frequently a stone or mound of earth, or perhaps an ancient cairn or tumulus, especially in the mountainous parts of the country. Here the procession halts, and the Clergyman asks if they are all agreed upon the boundary, and being answered in the affirmative, the

* Clepe, to call.

† The value of a foot was fixed by law, to be six cows and one hundred and twenty pence.

parties then range themselves around, each on his proper side of the Carn, at the same time baring their heads, while the Clergyman ascends to the top with the book in his hand, and with a loud voice pronounces the words "Cursed is he that removeth his neighbour's landmark," upon which all the people answer "Amen." He then descends, and they proceed to some similar object where the same proceedings are repeated.

A person who has witnessed this ceremony, assures me that its effect is exceedingly striking, especially when occurring upon some lonely part of the Mountain.—The sudden halt around the Carn,—the Clergyman ascending with the book in his hand,—the baring of the head,—the imprecation,—and the simultaneous response, altogether form a rite so extremely impressive, that it cannot fail to contribute greatly towards preserving a recollection of the spot, and affording to landmarks in lonely situations a protection against removal, to which by design or accident, they might otherwise be liable.

VARIETY OF MINSTRELSY AND OF GAMES.—PAGE 100.

CHAUCER has a pretty passage illustrative of what were the diversions admitted in a baronial hall on similar occasions of state, and one which is highly descriptive of the manners of the age in which it was written.

"This Theseus, this duk, this worthy knight,
When he had brought hem into his citee,
And inned hem, everich at his degree,
He festeth hem, and doth so gret labour
To esen hem, and don hem all honour,
That yet men wenen that no mannes wit
Of non estat ne coud amenden it.
The minstralcie, the service at the feste,
The grete yeftes to the most and leste,
The riche array of Theseus paleis,
Ne who sate first ne last upon the deis,
What ladies fayrest ben or best dancing,
Or which of hem can carole best or sing,

Ne who most felingly speketh of love;
 What haukes sitten on the perche above,
 What houndes ligger on the floor adoun,
 Of all this now make I no mentioun.*

Knights Tale, v. 2192—2208.

DIGANHWY.—PAGE 102.

CONFUSED as the geography of Romance is known to be, yet we can hardly suppose that this is Diganwy on the Conway, in North Wales. May it not have been an error of the scribe's for Trefynwy, the Welsh name for Monmouth?

WINDOWS OF GLASS.—PAGE 103.

THE terms of admiration in which the older writers invariably speak of Glass Windows, would be sufficient proof, if other evidence were wanting, how rare an article of luxury they were in the houses of our ancestors. They were first introduced in ecclesiastical architecture,* to which they were for a long time confined. Mr. Hallam remarks, that French artificers were brought to England to furnish the windows in some new churches in the seventh century.† "It is said," he continues, "that in the reign of Henry the III., a few ecclesiastical buildings had glazed windows.‡ Suger, however, a century before, had adorned his great work, the Abbey of St. Denis, with windows, not only glazed, but painted;§ and, I presume that other churches of the same class, both in France and England, especially after the lancet-shaped window had yielded to one of ampler

* Paulus Silentarius, a poet and historian of the 6th Century, (about A.D. 534,) speaks of the brightness of the sun's rays passing through the eastern windows of the Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, which windows were covered with glass. St. Jerome, (A.D. 422,) also mentions glass windows. I suppose the question as to whether the ancients were acquainted with this mode of applying glass, is set at rest by the discoveries made of late years at Pompeii.

† "Du Cange, v. Vitreæ. Bentham's History of Ely, p. 22."

‡ "Matt. Paris, Vitæ Abbatum St. Alb. 122."

§ "Recueil des Hist. t. xii. p. 101."

dimensions, were generally decorated in a similar manner. Yet, glass is said not to have been employed in the domestic architecture of France before the fourteenth century;* and its introduction into England was, probably, by no means earlier. Nor, indeed, did it come into general use during the period of the middle ages. Glazed windows were considered as moveable furniture, and, probably, bore a high price. When the Earls of Northumberland, as late as the reign of Elizabeth, left Alnwick Castle, the windows were taken out of their frames, and carefully laid by."† Middle Ages. 1834. III. 425—6.‡

A monastery having a hall

"With wyndowes of glass, wrought as a chirche,"

Is spoken of in *Pierce Plowman's Crede*, as an instance of the extreme luxury of the monks;§ and they occur in some of the descriptions of very great regal splendour given by the old Romancers. In *Candace's Chamber*, described in the *Geste of Alexander*,

"Theo wyndowes weoren of riche glas:
Theo pinnes weore of ivorye."||

And they were sometimes even painted. The King of Hungary's daughter, in the "*Squyer of Lowe Degre*," is represented

"In her oryall there she was,
Closyd well with royall glas,
Fulfylled yt was with ymagery,
Every windowe by and by.

* "Paulmy, t. iii. p. 132. Villaret, t. xi. p. 141. Macpherson, p. 679."

† "Northumberland Household Book, preface, p. 16. Bishop Percy says, on the authority of Harrison, that glass was not commonly used in the reign of Henry VIII."

‡ *Æneas Silvius*, afterwards Pope Pius II. in his *Treatise De Moribus Germanorum*, written in the 15th Century, records that there were then glass windows in all the houses of Vienna.

§ Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 140.

|| *Ibid*, III. 409.

On eche syde had ther a gynne,
 Sperde with manie a dyvers pynne.
 Anone that ladie fayre and fre,
 Undyd a pynne of yvere.*

From both these quotations, their very fastenings appear to have been of the most costly materials.

LLOEGYR.—PAGE 105.

LLOEGYR is the term used by the Welsh to designate England. The writers of the Middle Ages derive the name from the son of the Trojan Brutus, Locryn, (already alluded to, p. 168,) and whose brother, Camber, bequeathed his name to the Principality.

But from another authority, that of the Triads, we collect that the name was given to the country by an ancient British Tribe, called the Lloegrwys.

THEIR SHIELDS LOST ALL THEIR COLOUR.—PAGE 123.

THE custom of painting and decorating shields is one which might be illustrated by innumerable instances. Sharon Turner says, that they were ornamented with gold and brilliant colours, and that some knights placed on them the portrait of their favourite lady. Among these he particularizes the Count of Poitou; and he quotes a German Poet, who describes a knight "with a shield fulgens auro, and a helmet vermiculated with amber." Middle Ages, c. xiv.

Notices of arms ornamented with gold are frequently met with in the works of the Welsh Bards. Gwalchmai the son of Meilir, who flourished in the 12th Century, speaking of himself, says,—

"Llachar fy nghledyf lluch ei anwyd
 Y'nghad, llewychedig aur ar fy ysgwyd."

* Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 8.

Bright is my sword, gleaming in battle,
Glittering and bright is the gold on my buckler.

And that he does not allude to the temporary decorations of the tournament is evident, from his immediately mentioning several of the battles of Owain Gwynedd, in which he was himself engaged.

WOMAN'S SADDLE.—PAGE 130.

THE saddles used by the ladies of former days were often very richly decorated, and frequent descriptions of their costliness occur in the old Romances. The Lady Triamour, in that of Sir Launfal, is represented to have ridden on a saddle of the most magnificent kind when she visited Arthur's Court.

Her sadell was semyly sett,
The sambus* wer grene felvet,
Ipaynted with ymagerye,
The bordure was of belles,†
Of ryche gold and nothyng elles,
That any man myghte aspye.

In the arsouns, before and behynde,
Were twey stones of Ynde,
Gay for the maystrye;

* The sambus or sambuca was a kind of saddle-cloth, and its ornaments were usually very splendid. To such an excess were they at one time carried, that Frederick, King of Sicily, in a sumptuary law, Const. c. 92, (quoted by Warton, Hist. Poet. I. ccxiii,) forbade women, even of the highest rank, to use a sambuca, or saddle cloth, on which were gold, silver, or pearls.

† Of the well-known custom of decking the harness and trappings of horses with bells, many instances might be mentioned. Chaucer says of the monk,—

“And whan he rode, men mighte his bridel here
Gingeling in a whistling wind as clere,
And eke as loude, as doth the chapell belle.”—Pro. v. 169—71.

Which our “hoste of the Tabard” humourously alludes to at a subsequent stage of the Pilgrimage, v. 14,800.

A traditional recollection of this custom is still preserved amongst the Welsh, who say that the Fairies may sometimes be seen riding over the mountains, on horses decorated with small silver bells, of a very shrill and musical sound.

The paytrelle* of her palfraye,
 Was worth an erldome, stoute and gay,
 The best yn Lumbardye."—v. 949—60.

Strutt accuses the ladies of former times of not having adopted a very feminine mode of riding on horseback, particularly when they joined in hunting expeditions; and he quotes the authority of certain illuminations in ancient MSS.,† which is, I fear, rather conclusive evidence. But the mention of the Lady's saddle and riding dress, (marchogwise,‡) in *Geraint ab Erbin*, will, I trust, rescue the ladies of the present Tale from the imputation of so unbecoming a practice, and show that they wore a peculiar and appropriate costume whenever they rode out. Catherine de Medicis is said to have been the first who rode like the ladies of the present age, with a high pommel to her saddle. *Mem. de Chev.* II. 336.

ENCHANTED GAMES.—PAGE 136.

THE extent to which the belief in magic was carried, even by the most enlightened, during the Middle Ages, is really wonderful, and we cannot be surprised at its being frequently employed in the machinery of Romance, when an historian like Froissart gravely tells us of Castles that were lost and won by means of optical deceptions. In the case he cites they were produced by an enchanter, "a conning man in nigromancy," who was with the army of the Duke of Anjou and the Earl of Savoy, then lying before the city of Naples. This magician proposed, by his art, to put into the power of these two princes the Castle which they were besieging, and which he boasted having already delivered to Sir Charles de la Paye, who was then in possession of it. Shocked, however, at his treachery towards his former employer, they assured him that he should "never do more enchauntments to deceyve hym, nor yet any other," and repaid his offers of service by causing him to be beheaded on the spot.

* Breastplate.

† MS. in Royal Lib, marked 2 B. vii. *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 12.

‡ See page 57.

The Welsh have preserved some curious Triads on the subject of magic, stating the names of their principal enchanters, (who are styled "Men of Illusion and Phantasy,") to have been "Math ab Mathonwy, who declared his illusion to Gwdion the son of Don; Menyw the son of Teirgwaedd, who taught his illusion to Uthyr Pendragon; and Rhuddlwm the Giant, who learnt his illusion from Eiddilig the Dwarf, and Coll the son of Collfrewi."

"Triwyr Hûd a Lledrith ynys Prydain: Math ab Mathonwy, ac efe ai dangoses ei hud i Wydion mab Dôn; a Menyw fab Teirgwaedd, a ddysges ei hud i Uthyr Bendragon; a Rhuddlwm Gawr, ac efe a ddysges ei hud y gan Eiddic Gorr a Choll mab Collfrewi."—T. 90.

The same names occur in other Triads relating to this subject, with the addition of that of Dryeh ail Cibddar.

May it not be fairly presumed, that it is to the Coll mab Collfrewi above mentioned, whose fame had descended to his times, that Chaucer alludes in the following lines?—

"There saw I Coll Tragetour,*
Upon a table of sicamour,
Play an uncouth thing to tell,
I saw him carry a wind-mell,
Under a walnote shale."

House of Fame, B. III.

The Welsh Chronicle, entitled Brut y Tywysogion, states, that in the year 1135, Gruffudd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, after recovering his dominions, made a great feast in Ystrad Towi, to which he invited all that chose to come from the neighbouring provinces, and entertained them with minstrelsy and manly games, and with exhibitions of magic and illusion, (hud a lledrith.) Myv. Arch. II. 558.

* Tregetour, a juggler.

ynt ymm pebyll ynyfchyl yfford. Auglwyd heb y Ger. Ihan.
 pych gwell. Duw arotho da itt heb yr arth. Apoyvut ti.
 . Ger. heb y gvalchyl ybn. ac ce wod nyt ymdelei athodi
 hedw. Je heb yr arth yny aglyghor ymae. ac arhymny
 emyo adoech yuyd oed arth. Achyfarach gwell idab. Duw
 arotho da itt heb yr arth. kymmeret vn hi yr llaw. ac vn
 ae kymmerth. Och a emyd heb ef py gerdet yb lwn. na
 vn anglyd heb hi. namyn du yb nm kerdet yfford
 ykertho ynten. auglwyd heb yger. m aadn ymdeith
 gau dy ganhyat. py leuwyd hymny heb yr arth. x welly
 tiwynet heb yr arth onyt ey yorffen dy agheu. Pyaderi
 of nm vn gvalhabd amab. heb y gvalch. Ef ae gat nm
 heb yr arth. ac ygyt alhymny nyt a ef odyma hymny vo
 iach. Goren oed genhyfi auglwyd per gattut ti ynyym
 deith. Maadaf yrofi adnw heb yr arth. ac yna yperis ef
 galb arwymyon ynerbyu emyd. oe down yystanuell
 denhyfar. Alladen vn denhyfar ar gbraged oll orthi.
 Agluret ymarchawtisc y amdaner. drodi arall ymda
 ner. Agalo ar kymneith aomc. nth. ac orthi tymni idaw
 pebyll yer. ae wedygou. Adodi amab per didallwyd o
 pop pech mal y gofymmet idab. alhymny aomc ketyrie
 ith. adwyn aorgan tit ae discyblon aomc at or. ac yno
 ybu arth ae infer agos yns orth wedegmaethm fer. a
 pham oed gadann ygnabt gan er. ydoeth ar arth y orthi
 cauliat oevynet yhynt. Rybmny abytti iabn lach ti et
 da. byfys gwanglwyd heb y Ger. xyt tidi agredafi am
 hymny namyn ymedygou auu orthyt. adyfyntu y
 medygou attab aomc. agofyn udunt aeed & r hymny.

MANUSCRIPT OF GERAINT IN THE
HENGWRT COLLECTION.

THROUGH the kindness of Col. Vaughan, I have been enabled to have a Facsimile taken from a MS. of the Mabinogi of Geraint, in his possession. This Copy is a small 4to. written on vellum. In its present state it consists of 16 folios, or 32 pages, the commencement being wanting.

EREC AND ENIDE.

THE story of Geraint ab Erbin exists in a French Metrical Romance, entitled Erec and Enide, the production of Chrestien de Troyes, the same Trouveur to whom we are indebted for the French version of the "Iarlles y Ffynnawn." Of this Romance, several copies are preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi. Being informed that it is in course of publication by an eminent French Antiquarian, I have considered it unnecessary to print it at length in this place. I have, however, thought it right to give a short analysis of it, in order to shew the chief points in which it differs from the Welsh Mabinogi; and through the kindness of M. Le Comte de la Villemarqué, I am enabled to add considerable extracts from the Poem itself, which will give an idea of the style in which it is written.

In some copies, the Romance commences with a sort of Prologue, consisting of twenty six lines, the first of which are,

"Li vilain dit en son respit
Que tel chose a on en despit
Qui moult vaut mieux qu'on ne le cuide."

Chrestien proceeds, in this Prologue, to announce Erec, the son of King Lac, as the subject of his Tale, which he declares that he *took* or *translated* from a "Conte d'aventure."

"Porce dit Crestiens de Troies
Que raison est que toutes voies
Doit cascuns penser et entendre
A bien dire et a bien aprendre
Et trait d'un conte d'aventure
Une moult bele conjointure."

.

"D'Erec le fils Lac est le conte
Que devant rois et devant comtes
Dépecier et corrompre suelent
Cil qui contrerimoier veulent."

In other copies, the Prologue is not given, but the incidents of the Tale are entered upon abruptly, and we at once find ourselves in the Court of Arthur, which, on that occasion, we are told, was held at Caradignan,* (Cardigan.)

"Un jour de pasques an tems nouvel
A Caradignan son castel
Ot li rois Artur cour tenue
Ains plus belle ne fut veue."

Now Arthur was desirous of reviving a custom which had been much esteemed in the days of his ancestors, but had latterly fallen into disuse, of going to hunt the White Stag;† and he declared his intention to his assembled Knights.

"Mais aincois que li cors fausist
Li rois a ses chevaliers dist
Qu'il iroit le blanc cerf chacier
Pour la coustume rensaucier."

But here, his nephew Gawain, (Gwalchmai,) steps forward, not, as in the Welsh, in consonance with his well-known character for cour-

* The Roman de Fregus et de Gallenne ou du Chevalier au Bel Escu by Guillaume, Clerc de Normandie, (a Trouveur of the 12th and 13th Centuries,) opens with a similar incident. King Arthur holds his court at the Feast of St. John at "Caradignan." He proposes to his knights Gawain, Lancelot, Ywain, Erec, Perceval, &c. to go and hunt the White Stag. The animal is chased beyond the forests of "Glascon," and is finally captured by Perceval, who receives in reward the promised prize, a golden cup.—Hist. des Bardes, &c. Par. L'Abbé de la Rue. Caen. 1834. III. p. 14, 5.

† St. Palaye is very particular in informing us, that this most royal hunt was no invention of the old Romance Writers, but that it still occasionally takes place in Germany. He says that in 1748, a public announcement appeared of the hunt of a White Stag given by the Duke of Bavaria for the amusement of his Court.—Mem. de Chev. II. 241

tesy, to crave that the victor in the chase may be permitted to present the head of the Stag to his Lady-love, but to endeavour to dissuade the King from carrying his design into execution, because he is aware that it was, by ancient usage, established, that he who was fortunate enough to slay the animal, had the privilege of claiming a salute from the fairest Lady of the Court; and this, he apprehends, might lead to dissensions. Arthur, however, having announced his intention that the White Stag shall be hunted, considers that it would be a violation of his honour to depart from what he has once said, and the chase takes place accordingly.*

“Monsignor Gauvain ne plot mie
 Quant il ot la parole oïe.
 Sire, fet-il, de ceste cace
 N’aurois vous ja ne gré, ne grâce.
 Nous savons bien trestot pieça
 Quel costume le blanc cerf a;
 Qui le blanc cerf ocire puet,
 Par raison baisier li estuet,
 La plus bele à quanqu’il cort,
 Dès puceles de vostre cort;
 Mais en porroit venir molt grant
 Error, A il çaiens cinq cens
 Damoiselles de halt paraiges
 Filles à Roi gentis et saiges
 Ne n’i a nul qui n’ait ami
 Chevalier vaillant et hardi
 Qui tost desrainer la voldroit
 Ou fust à tort, ou fust à droit
 Que cele qui li atalente
 Ert la plus bele et la plus gente.

* This recalls the words which Chaucer puts into the mouth of “Pluto, that is the King of Faerie,” when urged by his Queen to deviate from a resolution once declared,—

“I am a king, it sit me not to lie.”

Cant. Tales, v. 10, 189.

Li Rois respont ce sai ge bien
 Mais porce nel lairrai jo rien;
 Mais ne puest estre confredite
 Parole, puisque Rois l'a dite."*

Here we are introduced to our hero, of whom we have a portrait couched in the most glowing language.

"Vn chevalier Erec eust nom
 De la table-ronde estoit
 Moult grand prix en la cour avoit
 De tant comme il y eust été
 Ne fut chevalier plus aimé
 Et fut si biau quen nule terre
 N'estuest plus bel de lui guerre.
 Moult etait biau et preux et gent
 Il n'avoit pas xxv. ans.
 Oneques nule homme de son age
 Ne fut de graignor uasselage.
 Et moult fut plains de grant bonté."

Erec, while joining Genievre (Gwenhwyvar) in the chase, falls in with the Knight and his wicked dwarf, whose conduct to the Queen's attendant, and to Erec himself, is the same as detailed in the Mabinogi. The Knight is described

"Venir armé sur un destrier
 L'ecu au col la lance au poingt.

Da les lui chevauchait a dextre
 Vne pucele de grand estre
 Et devant eux sur un roncín
 Venait un nain tout le chemin
 Et sot eu sa main aportée
 Une escorgié en soin noée.

* These twenty four lines are from Roquefort's Glossaire, voce Cachier.

La roine Genievre voit
 Le chevalier bel et adroit
 Sa pucele comande aller
 Isnelement a lui parler.

Li nain a lencontre elle vient
 En sa main l'escorgie tient
 Damoisele estes fait li nain
 Qui de felonie fut plain
 Qu'alez vous cette part querant
 Ca n'aprouchez vous avant.
 La damoiselle est avant traite
 Passer veut outre a force faite
 Car le nain eust a grand despit
 Porce qu'elle le vit petit.

Ferir la veut parmi le vis
 Cele a son bras pardevant mis
 Cil recevoir si la ferue
 A decouvert sur la main nue.

La pucele qui mieux ne puet
 Retourne sen est en plorant.

Erec cele part esperone.

Vers le chevalier point tout droit
 Li nain couart venir le voit.
 Fuis fait Erec nain envieux
 Trop es fel et contrallieux

Li nain fut fel tant come plus
 De l'escorgie grande collée
 Li a parmi les flans donnée."

Having left his arms at Caradignan, Erec is unable to avenge the insult on the spot, but he follows the Knight, with the intention of doing so, on the very first opportunity that may occur of providing himself with weapons.

“ Erec sait que del nain ferir
 Ne porroit il mie joir
 Car le chevalier voit armé
 Moult felon et demeserré

• • •
 Dame fait il jou vengerei
 Ma honte ou je lengregerai
 Mais trop est mes armes loin

• • •
 A Caradigan les laissai.

• • •
 Mais a tant combatrons andui
 Il me conquerra ou je lui,
 Suivre mestuet le chevalier.

• • •
 Erec va suivant toute voie
 Li Chevalier qui armé fu
 Et le nain qui lavoit feru.”

They arrive at length at a Castle, where a tournament is about to be held for a Sparrow Hawk upon a silver perch. This is to be claimed by the ladies of such Knights as desire to enter the lists.

“ Ert sur une piece d'argent
 Vn espervier moult biau assis
 Qui l'espervier voudra avoir
 Avoir li estuira sa mie
 Sil y a chevaliers, tant os
 Qui veuille le prix et le los
 De la plus bele deraismier
 Sa mie fera l'espervier
 Devant tous en la place prendre
 S'autres ne li ose défendre.”

Erec obtains arms from “un pauvre prudhomme vassal du baron de ceans,” whom he requests also to allow his daughter Enide to lay claim for him to the Sparrow Hawk.

"Erec fils le roi Lac ai nom
 Ainsi mapellent les Bretons
 De la cour le roi Artur sui
 Bien ai ete trois ans o lui.
 Se vous d'armes m'apareillez
 Et vostre fille me baillez
 Demain a l'espervier conquere
 Je l'emmenerai en ma terre
 Si deu la victoire me done
 Je li ferai porter courone."

Erec's valour enables Enide to carry off the Sparrow Hawk, in the contest for which he overcomes the Knight whose dwarf had insulted him, and who proves to be Ider the son of Nu. He forces him to proceed forthwith to Arthur's Court, to announce to the Queen that her maiden has been avenged, and he soon follows him thither, accompanied by Enide, of whom we are told,—

". . de ceci tesmoigne nature
 Qu'onques plus bele Créature
 Ne fut veue dans tout le monde."

We now return to King Arthur, who had terminated the chase by slaying the White Stag with his own royal hand, but had been persuaded by Genievre to delay exercising the privilege this feat entitled him to, until Erec should return. Immediately on Erec's arrival, the Queen causes Enide to doff the old tattered dress (*cainse*) in which she appeared, and to array herself in "*un beau bliand*," covered with gold and precious stones. In this guise she presents her to Arthur, telling him,—

"Or pouvez-vous le baiser prendre
 De la plus bele de la cour."

And the good king having justified the usage on the score of its antiquity, and cited the authority of his father, Uther Pendragon, which, on such matters, must have been incontrovertible, proceeds to

salute Enide, and thus re-establishes the customs and privileges of the hunt of the White Stag.

“N'est droit que nul de moi se plaigne,
Que je ne veuille pas que remeigne
La coutume ne li usages
Qu'ont maintenu tous mes lignages

Li usage Pendragon mon père
Qui fu droit rois et emperere
Dois-jou garder et maintenir
Quoiqu'il m'en doive advenir.

Le roi par icele aventure
Rendit l'usage et la droiture
Qu'a la cour devait li blanc cerf.”

After this, the whole party adjourn to the “pays Doutre Galles,” the kingdom of Erec's father, where Erec's nuptials with Enide are celebrated with much pomp. The ceremonies are attended by “Gaudins le comte de Louvecestre, Le comte de la haute montagne,” and “le comte de Lile noire,” in whose dominions thunder and tempest were unknown, a circumstance which is probably to be accounted for by the fact recorded of him,

“De celui avons oï dire
Qu'il fut ami Morgan-la-fée.”

Besides these, there are present a thousand other Earls, and Arthur takes the opportunity of knighting several of the guests. A magnificent entertainment follows, at which the musical instruments played upon are very particularly enumerated.

“En la sale moult grand joie i ot
Chacun servit de cequ'il sot
Cil scait de harpe, cil de rote
Cil de gigue, cil de viole
Cil d'autre engien, cil de citole.”

A month after all these festivities, Erec is the victor at a Tournament; but the charms of domestic life soon lead him to abandon his warlike pursuits, and to spend his time in luxury and ease. His Barons become discontented at his inactivity, and their murmurs reach the ears of Enide, who herself no less deplores the melancholy change in her husband's conduct. One night Erec surprises her in tears, and enquires the cause of her grief. Being roused by her representations to a sense of shame at his own unworthy supineness, he imposes upon himself, by way of expiation, a long and painful pilgrimage in quest of adventures. In this expedition, Enide accompanies him, and the exploits he performs are similar to those detailed in the *Mabinogi*. The first of them consists in his slaying three robber knights, who dwelt in a wood. He subsequently combats and overthrows Earl Galoain, whose hospitality he had accepted, but who unfortunately becomes enamoured of Enide's charms. Further on, we find him victorious in an encounter with Guires-li-pitiers, who endeavours to arrest his progress as he passes by his Castle.

One day they happen to go through a wood where King Arthur and his train are hunting. Kai falls in with them, and dares Erec to single combat, but, as usual, is made to repent his audacity. In the meanwhile, Gawain comes up, and conducts them to Arthur, with whom they remain a short time, in order that Erec may be cured of his wounds by the skill of Morgane.

On leaving Arthur's Court, Erec's good fortune abandons him, and in an attempt to release a valiant knight, called Cados de Cardueil, from the power of some giants, he meets with a severe overthrow, and is left for dead upon the field. Poor Enide is on the point of being carried away captive by the giants, when she is rescued by Earl Oriagles, Lord of the Castle of Limors, who happens to be travelling that way with his retinue, and whom her cries bring to the spot.

The Earl very suddenly falls in love with Enide, and insists on marrying her forthwith. But in the midst of the rejoicing by which he celebrates this event, Erec, who is lying on a litter at the end of the hall, is awakened from the swoon in which he had lain, by the sound of Enide's lamentations, and starting up, abruptly puts an end to the marriage feast by cleaving the bridegroom's head in two with one stroke of his sword.

We have, after this, another encounter with Givret-le-petit ; but on discovering who Erec is, he urges him to accompany him to his Court, and administers to him all the assistance which his wounded condition requires.

Erec's last adventure is the deliverance of a knight, called Mabon-agris, from the enchantment in which he was held by a lady in the Chateau perilleux de Brandigan, and from which he could not be released until some knight errant should arrive, and overcome him in single combat. This Chateau perilleux, we are informed, belonged to King Evrains.

His voluntary penance being now completed, Erec returns to Arthur's Court, where he hears of the death of King Lac his father, whose obsequies he celebrates by masses, and charitable gifts of clothing to the poor.

“ Fit chanter vigiles et messes
 Promit et rendit ses promesses ;
 Moult fit bien quanque faire dust
 Povres et mesaisés eslut
 Plus de cent et soixante neuf,
 Si les revetit tout de neuf,
 A povres clercs et a provoires
 Donna ce fut droit chapes noires
 Et chaudes pelesses pardessous
 Moult fit grand bien pour dieu a tous.”

He then enters into possession of his dominions, to which he was crowned with all solemnity by the King himself, at Nantes, in Brittany.

“ Et del roy sa terre reprit
 Apres si le pria et dit
 Qu'il le couronast a sa cour
 Le roi li dist qua tot sacour
 Que couronné seront andui
 Et dist aller vous en convient.”

“ De si a Nantes en Bretagne
 La porterez roiale enseigne
 Courone el cief et sceptre au poingt
 Ce droit et cet honneur vous doingt.

A la nativité ensamble
 Li rois tous ses barons assamble
 Trestous par sept et un les mände
 A Nantes venir les comande
 Ne seut pas oblier le père
 Madame Enide, ni sa mère.
 La veille la nativité
 Vinrent a Nantes la cité.”

This account of Chrestien's Romance cannot terminate better than by the description he gives of the fairy-woven costume, in which Erec appeared on this most important occasion, and which is far too interesting to be passed over in silence.

“ Il n'est homme qui seut retraire
 L'œuvre du drap et le faicture
 De quoi Erec ot vestéure
 Quatre fees l'avoient fait
 Li première i avoit pourtrait
 Par droit compas et par mesure
 Si com li ciux et terre dure.

Li seconde nombre par sens
 Les jours et les eures du tens
 Et de la mer toutes les gouttes
 Et du ciel les estoiles toutes.
 La tierce musique i assist
 Vn art qui acordance fist
 De la harpe rote et de viele
 Cet œuvre fust et bone et bele
 La quarte qui apres trouva
 A moult bele œuvre recoura.”

“ Car le meillor des arts i mist
Car Astronomie i assist
Celequi fait robe vermeille
Qui a estoiles se conseille
Et a lune et a soleil.

. . .
Cete œuvre fust et drap pourtraite
Desor la robe Erec fust faite.”

GERMAN VERSION OF EREC.

HARTMANN von der Aue, the translator of Chrestien de Troyes' Chevalier au Lion, is also the author of the German version of Erec and Enite. It has recently been edited by Herr Moriz Haupt,* from a MS. in the Imperial Ambraser Collection at Vienna. This MS. contains also the Iwein, and an unpublished poem by the same writer, as well as an unfinished narrative of the wonderful Mantle of Arthur, from an unknown pen, evidently (as the Editor concludes from internal evidence) not that of Hartmann. The last line of this latter poem,

“bi ir und bi ir wiben,”

has not the slightest connection with the preceding ones, which contain a description of Kai, but it suits the beginning of Erec, part of which poem is undoubtedly lost. The Editor supposes that the Queen requested one of the knights of the Round Table to remain “with her and her ladies,” as the quotation before made expresses, and this removes the abruptness of the first line of Erec,

“Ditz was Erec sîn de roi Lac.”

This was Erec the son of King Lac.

The poem as a composition is by no means equal to the Iwein, which is supposed to be the later production of the two. In the Iwein, Hartmann has almost entirely dispensed with the use of French words, which in the Erec are of frequent occurrence. The part which has been lost is undoubtedly the account of the Chase of the White Stag, to which distinct reference is made in lines 1101—2.

“do der hîrz was gefaget
Mîs in e ist gesaget.”

* Leipsic. 8vo. 1839.

